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To the author of the SCOTS MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Edinburgh, October* 1778.

TO your abſtract of the act for relieving perſons in England profeſſing the Popiſh religion from certain penalties and diſabilities [394.] you very properly ſubjoined, from Blackſtone's Commentary, a view of the laws of England againſt Papiſts. — As there is at preſent an *apprehenſion*, and a *dread*, that a ſimilar law will be made for Scotland, I ſend you, from Lord Kames's *Statute law abridged*, a complete abſtract of the ſeveral laws, containing the penalties to which perſons in Scotland profeſſing the Popiſh religion are ſubjected, that our countrymen may judge how far thoſe laws ſhould be continued.

" Papiſt.

That all profeſſed Papiſts be obliged to leave the kingdom within a limited time, unleſs they will ſubſcribe the confeſſion of faith; and that none ſell or diſperſe Popiſh books, under the pain of baniſhment, and confiſcation of moveables. 1581. 106. That profeſſed Jeſuits and ſeminary prieſts found in any part of this realm, ſhall be apprehended, purſued, and incur the pain of death and confiſcation of moveables: That whoever willingly and wittingly receipts or ſupplies any of them for the ſpace of three days and three nights together, or ſeverally at three times, ſhall incur the tinſel of their liferents. That all fayers and hearers of maſs, all who refuſe to reſort to

the preaching of God's word, and all who ſhall, by reaſoning, or diſperſing of books or letters, endeavour to perſuade any of his Majeſty's ſubjects to decline from the profeſſion of the true religion, ſhall incur the tinſel of their moveables and of their liferents. 1587. 24. The receipters aforeſaid, for the firſt fault, to loſe their moveables, their liferent for the ſecond, and for the third to incur the pain of treaſon. 1593. 168. Papiſtical books to be ſearched for and deſtroyed by the magiſtrates of burghs, with concourſe of a miniſter; and thoſe who import the ſame to be committed to priſon, until they be puniſhed in their perſons and goods at the King's will. 1587. 25. The ſaying of maſs, receipting of Jeſuits, ſeminary prieſts, trafficking Papiſts, againſt the King's Majeſty and religion profeſſed within the realm, declared to infer the pain of treaſon, both againſt the Jeſuits, maſs-prieſts, trafficking Papiſts, and the receipters of them: but in caſe of ſatisfaction given to the King and kirk by the Jeſuits and prieſts, the receipters not to be liable. 1592. 122. 1607. 1. 1661. 8. All wilful hearers of maſs, and concealers of the ſame, to be capitally puniſhed, and their goods and gear eſcheated to the King's uſe. 1591. 196. 1607. 1. Preſbyteries appointed to ſummon before them all Papiſts, and thoſe ſuſpected of Papiſtry, in order to ſatisfy the kirk; and if they compear not, or refuſe to give ſatisfaction, they are to be delated to the privy council; who muſt direct letters, charging the ſaid Papiſts, and thoſe ſuſpected of Papiſtry, to appear before them, and to produce ſufficient certificates of due ſatisfaction given to the kirk, under the pain of rebellion, and of being put to the horn; and if they fail therein, that they be denounced, and both their ſingle and liferent eſcheat belong to the King. And whoever receipts, ſupplies, or entertains ſuch perſons, after denunciation as aforeſaid, ſhall alſo incur the penalty of ſingle and liferent eſcheat. 1594. 197. Certain fines impoſed upon thoſe who receipt Jeſuits, ſeminary prieſts, excommunicated and trafficking Papiſts. 1600. 18. Statutes made againſt Jeſuits, ſeminary prieſts, ſayers and hearers of maſs, and their receipters, ordained to be put to due execution; with the following explanations. That the former acts ſhall be extended againſt all hearers and ſayers of maſs, without exception; that, after due intimation at the head burgh of the ſhire, and at the market-croſs of Edinburgh, every perſon who harbours a Jeſuit, ſeminary prieſt, &c. ſhall be ſubjected to the penalties of the former ſtatutes, as wilfully incurring the ſame, after being warned by the ſaid public intimation. 1609. 5. A premium of 500 merks for diſcovering and ſeizing any prieſt, Jeſuit, or trafficking Papiſt; or receipter of any prieſt, Jeſuit, or trafficking Papiſt, ſo as they may be convicted. 1700. 3. If a man is held and repute to be a Jeſuit, prieſt, or trafficking Papiſt, or if it be made out, that he has changed his name or ſurname, either of theſe circumſtances, with his refuſing to purge himſelf of Popery, ſhall be a ſufficient ground for the privy council to baniſh him forth of the realm, never to return, under the pain of death, being Papiſt. A man found in any meeting where there is altar, maſs-book, veſtments, Popiſh images, or other Popiſh trinkets, if he refuſe to purge himſelf of Popery, ſhall be baniſhed forth of the realm, under what certification the privy council ſhall think fit. 1700. 3. The execution of this act given to the Lords of Juſticiary. 12. *Anw. ſtat.* 2. *c.* 13.

For preventing of the growth of Popery, certain fines impoſed upon noblemen and others who ſend their ſons abroad with pedagogues who have not a certificate from the biſhop concerning the purity of their faith. 1609. 1. Noblemen and others, whoſe ſons ſent abroad turn Papiſts, ordained to find caution to afford their ſons no ſubſiſtence abroad, further than what may be neceſſary to bring them back to Scotland. 1609. 2. That children under Popiſh parents, tutors, or curators, be taken from them, and committed to the education of ſome well-affected and religious friend, at the ſight and by order of his Majeſty's privy council. 1661. 8. This act ratified; and further declared, That it ſhall be competent to any Proteſtant relation to purſue to have the ſaid children educated in the manner preſcribed by the ſaid act; and that, failing Proteſtant relations, the King's Advocate or Solicitor may proſecute the ſaid action by themſelves; and the Lords of Privy Council or Seſſion impowered to ſettle an aliment for the ſaid children out of their means, or out of their parents means, to be paid to the perſon intruſted with the care of their education. 1700. 3.

Whoever

Whoever debauches and perverts any of his Majeſty's Proteſtant ſubjects to the errors of Popery, ſhall be puniſhed as a trafficking Papiſt. A Proteſtant ſervant who is perverted, and becomes Papiſt, in a Popiſh family, ſhall be puniſhed as an apoſtate from the Proteſtant religion; and the maſter of the family ſhall be obliged to put away the ſervant, under the pain of L. 100 Scots; and the apoſtatiſing ſervant ſhall not be received in any Popiſh family, under the like penalty. 1696 28.

That, in time coming, no profeſſed Papiſt who refuſes to purge himſelf of Popery, ſhall be capable to purchaſe or enjoy, by any voluntary deed made in his favour, or in truſt for his behoof, any real right or tack of lands or teinds; declaring ſuch voluntary deed to be null and void; and that the right ſhall remain with the granter, ſo as not even to furniſh an action of warrandice, nor for repetition of the price, or other onerous cauſe of the deed. 1700. 3. That no profeſſed Papiſt paſt the age of fifteen years ſhall be capable to ſucceed as heir, nor bruik nor enjoy any eſtate, by diſpoſition or conveyance from any perſon to whom the ſaid Papiſt is apparent heir, until he purge himſelf of Popery; and if he ſucceed as heir, or bruik by diſpoſition as aforeſaid, before he attain the age of fifteen, he ſhall be holden and obliged to purge himſelf of Popery before he attain to the ſaid age: and in either of theſe caſes, viz. of the ſucceſſion's opening after fifteen, or refuſing to purge at fifteen, the right ſhall devolve to the next Proteſtant heir; who is allowed to ſerve heir to the defunct, and to poſſeſs until the Popiſh heirs excluded ſhall purge themſelves of Popery; upon which they ſhall be reponed to their right and poſſeſſion, in the ſame condition as at the time of their excluſion; the intervening rents and profits to belong to the Proteſtant heirs, without being liable to count, with the burden of the current annualrent of the debts. Provided, That the foreſaid excluſion ſhall be without prejudice to the lawful creditors of the Popiſh apparent heir anterior to the excluſion: and declaring, That the proper debts and deeds of the Proteſtant heirs ſhall not affect the eſtate; but debts paid by them, or ſecurities granted for theſe debts, ſhall be real burdens, and affect the eſtate, not reckoning the current annualrents, which are to be paid by the Proteſtant heir out of the rents. In caſe the Proteſtant heir do not proſecute his right by ſervice, or other legal mean, within two years after the irritancy is incurred, there ſhall be acceſs to the next Proteſtant heir, and ſo on, till the right be effectually eſtabliſhed in the perſon of a Proteſtant heir: and if the Popiſh heir or heirs excluded do not renounce Popery within the ſpace of ten years after the irritancy is incurred, not reckoning the years of minority, they and their heirs ſhall be for ever excluded. And with regard to children, incapable of a ſettled opinion, declared, That the next heir, though within pupillarity, and of Popiſh parents, ſhall be reckoned the Proteſtant heir, if he be under the education of Proteſtants. 1700. 3. That all diſpoſitions, donations, legacies, or other deeds, in favour of cloiſters, or other Popiſh ſocieties, or in truſt for their behoof, ſhall be void and null, ſo far as concerns the cloiſters, or Popiſh ſocieties; and the ſame ſhall *ipſo facto* fall and accreſce to the neareſt Proteſtant relation of the granter, at the time when the deed is deſtinated to be effectual. 1700. 3.

Conſidering, that thoſe of the Popiſh religion do overawe their children and apparent heirs from renouncing Popery; therefore enacted, That it ſhall not be lawful for any profeſſed or known Papiſt to make any gratuitous deed or diſpoſition in favour of any perſon whatever, in prejudice of his apparent heir, but that the ſame ſhall be null and void; declaring, That every ſuch deed ſhall be judged gratuitous, unleſs both the granter, and the writer and witneſſes in the deed, ſhall declare upon oath, and alſo qualify ſatisfyingly before the judge-ordinary, that the deed was made and granted for true, onerous, and adequate cauſes. 1695. 26. That it ſhall not be lawful to a Papiſt to grant any gratuitous diſpoſition of his heritage, or any part thereof, or any gratuitous bond, or other gratuitous deed, to the prejudice of his heirs; declaring all ſuch deeds to be void and null, except ſo far as concerns the granter's perſon and moveable eſtate. 1700. 3.

No adjudication at the inſtance of a Papiſt, or for his behoof, ſhall expire in the perſon of a Papiſt, but ſhall only ſubſiſt as a ſecurity; provided that the adjudication do expire within year and day after the ſame comes to be eſtabliſhed in

the perſon of a Proteſtant heir and aſſigny, the ordinary legal being run. Neither ſhall any adjudication, or other real diligence, be competent at the inſtance of a Papiſt, or to his behoof, upon any gratuitous debt or deed whatever. 1700. 3.

If any perſon profeſſing the true Proteſtant religion ſhall apoſtatiſe from the ſame to Popery, he ſhall forfeit his whole heritable eſtate to his next heir at law, being Proteſtant; without prejudice to his lawful anterior creditors. 1700. 3.

That none ſuſpected to be a Papiſt be capable to be a governor, chaplain, pedagogue, or ſchoolmaſter, tutor, or curator, chamberlain, or factor; and that none preſume to employ Papiſts, or ſuch as are ſuſpected of Popery, in any of the ſaid truſts, until firſt they purge themſelves of Popery; under the pain of a year's valued rent, or 1000 merks, in caſe the valuation be leſs, or the employer be not an heritor; and all ſuch commiſſions, tutories, or curatories, to be void and null. Neither ſhall it be allowed to any profeſſed or ſuſpected Papiſt, to teach any art, ſcience, or exerciſe, of any ſort, under the pain of 500 merks. Nor ſhall a Papiſt be entertained as a domeſtic ſervant by any Proteſtant, under the like pain. And the above penalties may be ſued for by any Proteſtant ſubject, for his own behoof, as his reward. 1700. 3. That no Papiſt can be King or Queen of this realm, nor bear any office whatever therein. 1689. 13. That Papiſts, and perſons marrying Papiſts, be excluded from, and for ever incapable to inherit, poſſeſs, or enjoy the crown of G. Britain. 2. *art. un.* Patrons ſuſpected of Popery obliged, at, or before ſigning any preſentation, to purge themſelves of Popery, by taking and ſigning the formula; and upon refuſal, the preſentation, and the right of diſpoſing the vacant ſtipends, ſhall for that time belong to her Majeſty. 10. *Ann.* 11.

Acts to oblige all perſons being Papiſts in that part of G. Britain called *Scotland*, and all perſons refuſing or neglecting to take the oaths to the government, to regiſter their names and real eſtates. 9 *Geo.* I. 24. 10. *Geo.* I. 3."

By the laws here abridged, all profeſſed Jeſuits and ſeminary prieſts found in the realm, all receipters of theſe if found a third time in fault, all hearers of maſs, and all wilful hearers of maſs and concealers of the ſame, are ſubjected to the pains of death and confiſcation of moveables;—all profeſſed Papiſts are obliged to leave the kingdom unleſs they ſubſcribe the Confeſſion of Faith, (a teſt which many Proteſtants would not, and many members, and even ſome miniſters, of the church of Scotland, do not wiſh to ſubſcribe);—a Proteſtant ſervant, if he become a Papiſt, is to be puniſhed, and muſt be diſmiſſed his ſervice;—if a Papiſt purchaſe land, the deed of ſale is declared null, and the ſeller is intitled to retain both the land and the price, (an irritancy, as a learned and worthy lawyer obſerves, which has been looked on as ſo rigorous, and ſo contrary to the principles of Chriſtian toleration, that there has hardly been one inſtance of an attempt to take the benefit of it, *Erſkine, Inſt. b.* 2 *tit.* 3. *par.* 16.);—no profeſſed Papiſt is capable of ſucceeding to an eſtate;—and if a Proteſtant become a Papiſt, he forfeits his eſtate.—If to be puniſhed with the loſs of life, liberty, and property, be perſecution for conſcience ſake, theſe laws certainly authoriſe it.

Nor ought too much ſtreſs to be laid on the lenity of government, in not rigorouſly executing theſe ſanguinary laws: it is a reproach to ſee ſuch laws in the Scottiſh code. No power ſhould be given to a ſtate-miniſter to do injuſtice, perhaps for thwarting pernicious meaſures. It is an aggravation of the misfortune, that by letting laws fall aſleep, people do not know that they exiſt, and ſo are not aware of them.—To tell a miniſter who is not of the eſtabliſhed church, whether of the Relief, Seceſſion, or Epiſcopalian communion, that if he marry a couple, though he have a regular extract of their proclamations in the pariſh-churches of both parties, and can prove, that the marriage was celebrated in the preſence of the relations of the bridegroom and bride, and with their conſent and approbation, yet he is liable, by law, for celebrating that marriage, to be baniſhed Scotland, never to return, under pain of death, he would ſtare: yet ſuch was the fate, in 1755, of one Connachar, a non-jurant Epiſcopal miniſter, upon a clauſe of an act paſſed in 1661, which prohibits any perſon, "not authoriſed by this kirk," to celebrate marriages; whoſe trial you have recorded very fully [17. 207. 310. 411.].

The diſſenters from a judgement of the laſt

laſt aſſembly, introduce their reaſons of diſſent thus: "We have the utmoſt deteſtation of every thing that wears the appearance of perſecution for conſcience ſake" [270.]. After this ſpontaneous declaration, conſiſtency requires, that they ſhould, as far as they can, promote a repeal of the before-mentioned laws. I am apt to think they did not know that ſuch laws exiſted; for they confine their oppoſition to the repeal only of "a law made at the memorable æra of the revolution;" and ſeveral of the acts I have mentioned were paſſed, as you ſee by their dates, long before that æra.

If theſe diſſenters, and all others who can cordially ſubſcribe to the before-recited declaration, ſhall promote, or concur, at leaſt not oppoſe a repeal of the ſanguinary laws above pointed out, I think they may, conſiſtently with ſuch a declaration, oppoſe a repeal of ſeveral of thoſe mentioned in the above extract; ſuch as, the annulling of donations made to cloiſters or other Popiſh ſocieties, the prohibiting Papiſts to be public teachers of youth, to preſent to vacant pariſhes, to be king or queen, &c.: but if they ſtrenuouſly oppoſe a repeal of all the penal laws againſt the Papiſts, nay, if they do not concur in, and, as far as in them lies, promote a repeal of the laws I have mentioned, I cannot acquit them of diſſimulation in the above-recited declaration. Let them conſider, what they would think of a Roman-Catholic clergyman of France, if he had made ſuch a declaration, and had been immediately after inſtrumental in procuring a revocation of the edict of Nantz.

A faſt is appointed to be obſerved by a weſtern ſynod [566.], chiefly on this account. I heartily wiſh that no indiſcretions may appear in the ſermons or prayers on that occaſion; that the reproof of the prophet Iſ. lviii. 4. may not be applicable to ſome of them: I heartily wiſh that this faſt, inſtead of doing ſervice or honour to religion, may not be productive of outrage and violence.

I conclude with the opinion of a friend to whom I ſhowed what is above. —— "I am firmly convinced, (ſaid he), that the peruſal of the above ſanguinary laws, ſo far from exciting a *dread* and *apprehenſion* of their repeal in the breaſts of our countrymen, muſt inſpire an *earneſt* and *humane wiſh* in the mind of every Scotſman who profeſſes to believe in that religion whoſe divine doctrines are charity and meekneſs, that the repeal of the penal laws in England may ſoon be followed by a ſimilar ſtatute in our own country. The ſpirit of perſecution and intolerance is happily now almoſt extinguiſhed; it ſurvives only in thoſe illiberal minds who join a moroſe and harſh diſpoſition to a weak underſtanding. An acquaintance with the hiſtory of mankind will eaſily ſhow, that calamity, bloodſhed, rebellion, and depopulation, have taken their riſe from religious perſecution: but no example ever occurred of a political evil which aroſe from toleration. A peruſal of the above ſtatutes, and an attention to the hiſtory of the times when they were ſeverally enacted, may juſtify ſome of them upon the principles of expediency, and the urgency of particular circumſtances and occaſions. Thoſe circumſtances have now however happily ceaſed to operate; and whatever ſhadow there may yet remain of political danger in taking off thoſe penal reſtrictions, is fully guarded againſt in the late Engliſh ſtatute, by the qualifying oath [323.] which is requiſite to intitle Roman-Catholics to its benefit."

I am, &c.

MANIFESTO of her Imperial and Royal Apoſtolic Majeſty the Empreſs of Germany, and Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, &c. &c. and DECLARATION to all the reſpective Princes and States of the Roman Empire, concerning the illegal and hoſtile enterpriſes of his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, in oppoſition to her natural and legitimate rights to the ſucceſſion of Lower Bavaria.

HER Imperial and Royal Apoſtolic Majeſty, the Empreſs-Queen, thinks proper not to heſitate any longer to lay before all the reſpective Princes and States of the Empire, a true and exact expoſition of her rights to the ſucceſſion of Bavaria *, and of the meaſures which have been adopted on her part to prove her pretenſions, and to proſecute the ſame in the moſt legal and peaceable manner poſſible. The publication of this preſent Manifeſto would not have been thus delayed, and nothing would have hindered her Imperial and Royal Apoſtolic Majeſty to refute immediately, in a convincing manner, the ſhallow Motives [338.]

* Note. This manifeſto is accompanied by a number of juſtifying pieces, conſiſting of genealogical tables, ancient documents, titles, &c.

by

by which his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia thinks himſelf obliged to oppoſe the pretended unjuſt diſmembering of the electorate of Bavaria, had not her Imperial and Royal Apoſtolic Majeſty been deſirous firſt to try and to exhauſt all poſſible means of reconciliation, which her moſt ardent deſire to preſerve the public peace could ſuggeſt.

The court of Berlin has endeavoured, by all means imaginable, to repreſent her Imperial and Royal Apoſtolic Majeſty's rights and pretenſions, and the meaſures adopted to proſecute the ſame, under the aſpect of invalidity and injuſtice. It has ſucceeded ſo far, as the cleareſt and beſt-ſupported proofs and arguments will admit of being embroiled and rendered odious by an unavailing contradiction, the only motive whereof is a formed deſign to contradict every thing without the ſhadow of reaſon. But the illuſion will ſoon diſappear, whenever the true ſtate of this affair, which will here be laid open in a few words, is examined without partiality and prejudice.

Soon after the death of his late Serene Highneſs the Elector of Bavaria, her Imperial and Royal Apoſtolic Majeſty had, in due manner, laid before his Serene Highneſs the Elector Palatine, as next and univerſal heir to the ſaid late Elector, her rights and pretenſions to the ſucceſſion of Bavaria. His ſaid Serene Highneſs has in like manner communicated to her Majeſty his rights and titles; and the validity and juſtice of the claims from both ſides have been reciprocally acknowledged with the greateſt friendſhip and confidence imaginable. And in order to ſecure both parties from all unforeſeen events that might happen, they found it conformable to their intereſt to make a formal convention, by mutual conſent, in order to prevent all further diſcuſſion and altercation upon this point. [173.]

Two oppoſers to this convention have ſince aroſe, namely, his Serene Highneſs the Duke of Deuxponts, and the Elector of Saxony.

As to the firſt, her Imperial and Royal Apoſtolic Majeſty has publicly invited him to produce, in a legal manner, and conformable to the conſtitution of the Empire, the claims which he pretends to have, in order that they may be examined jointly with the pretenſions of her Majeſty, that judgement be pronounced thereupon; and that the Emperor, as well as all the reſpective Princes and States of the Empire, and even ſome foreign powers, be invited to become guarantees to the execution thereof.

And concerning the claims of the ſecond oppoſer, her Imperial and Royal Apoſtolic Majeſty has formally declared, during the negotiation with the court of Berlin, that her Majeſty conſented to give up her right of regreſs; and that in regard to the allodial pretenſions, her Majeſty was ready and willing to give ample ſatisfaction, for as much as might concern that part of Bavaria which has fallen to her ſhare. And her Imperial and Royal Apoſtolic Majeſty has farther declared concerning theſe allodial pretenſions, that for what regards the principal heir to Bavaria, her Majeſty not only offered her good offices to bring about an equitable accommodation, but even her efficacious aſſiſtance to inſure its ſucceſs.

Her Imperial and Royal Apoſtolic Majeſty here appeals to the impartial judgement of all the reſpective Princes and States of the Empire, if any thing contrary to the laws and conſtitution of the Roman Empire can be found in ſuch a conduct, and if ſuch a ſituation of affairs can furniſh the leaſt apparent pretext, to countenance the pretended griefs of their Serene Highneſſes the Duke of Deuxponts, and the Elector of Saxony, and to juſtify the violent meaſure of diſturbing the public peace, and to have recourſe to arms. It is however to ſuch violence that his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia arbitrarily thinks himſelf authoriſed, *as an Elector and Prince of the Empire, as a contracting party*, and in that quality, *as a guarantee of the treaty of Weſtphalia, of the Imperial capitulation, and of all the Germanic conſtitutions*; and laſtly, as a *friend and ally of their Serene Highneſſes the Elector of Saxony, and the Dukes of Deuxponts and of Mecklenburg*. [338.]

But can it be ſuppoſed that the treaty of Weſtphalia, the Imperial capitulation, and all the conſtitutions of the German Empire are infringed, becauſe her Imperial and Royal Apoſtolic Majeſty, and his Serene Highneſs the Elector Palatine, have, in a legal and friendly manner, and with mutual conſent, ſettled and acknowledged their reciprocal rights and pretenſions, by a formal and amicable convention?

Can his Highneſs the Duke of Deuxponts require any thing more than what

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has been already offered to him, which is ſtrict juſtice, and which he hath been publicly intreated to accept?

Can his Serene Highneſs the Elector of Saxony have the leaſt ſhadow of any further legitimate ſubject of complaint, after what her Imperial and Royal Apoſtolic Majeſty has formally declared, during the negotiation with the court of Berlin, in regard to the allodial pretenſions?

And as to their Highneſſes the Dukes of Mecklenburg, have they any thing to claim, or have they ever as yet claimed any thing from her Imperial and Royal Apoſtolic Majeſty?

And further, is not the formal convention entered into with his Serene Highneſs the Elector Palatine, which was founded on a formal avowal and acknowledgement of the rights of the Houſe of Auſtria to the ſucceſſion of Bavaria, ſufficient to juſtify her Imperial and Royal Apoſtolic Majeſty's legitimate poſſeſſion of the ſaid territories; at leaſt during the life of his preſent Serene Highneſs the Elector? and does not the Duke of Deux-ponts obtain beforehand an entire ſecurity, by the guarantee of the Emperor, of the reſpective Princes and States of the Empire, and even of ſome foreign powers, which has been offered to him, in caſe that her Imperial and Royal Apoſtolic Majeſty's rights and pretenſions ſhould, in a legal manner, and conformable to the laws and conſtitutions of the German Empire, be declared void and invalid?

It is upon the examination and impartial judgement of the foregoing ſimple queſtions, that depends the deciſion of the following important one, in which the whole is comprized, viz. Could his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, in any of the above-mentioned qualities which he aſcribes to himſelf, be authoriſed to take up arms againſt her Imperial and Royal Apoſtolic Majeſty?—And if none of theſe ſaid qualifications can authoriſe him to have recourſe to ſuch violence, has he not made himſelf culpable of repeated perturbations and diſturbance of the public peace in Germany; and has he not himſelf manifeſtly infringed the treaty of Weſtphalia, as well as the laws and conſtitutions of the Empire?

But her Majeſty the Empreſs-Queen has not limited her endeavours to preſerve the public tranquillity, to what has been already related; far more has been done on her part than what the ſimple dictates of equity could ſuggeſt: and to give proofs of the full extent of her condeſcenſion, of her real pacific diſpoſition, and of her invariable attention for the welfare of the whole German Empire, her Imperial and Royal Apoſtolic Majeſty has finally and formally declared to his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, that her ſaid Majeſty was ready and willing to evacuate all diſtricts and territories in Bavaria, of which her Majeſty has taken poſſeſſion in virtue of the above-mentioned convention of the 3d of January laſt, and to reinſtate his Serene Highneſs the Elector Palatine in the poſſeſſion thereof; as alſo to diſengage his ſaid Serene Highneſs, his heirs and ſucceſſors, from all obligations whatſoever; but on condition only *ſine qua non*, that his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia will engage and promiſe on his part, for himſelf, his heirs, and ſucceſſors, to obſerve in every reſpect the regulation and pragmatic ſanction eſtabliſhed in the Houſe of Brandenburg, and to maintain the order of ſucceſſion to the two margraviates of Anſpach and Bayreuth, in favour of the younger Princes of the Houſe of Brandenburg; which regulation has been confirmed by the Emperor, and has thus acquired the force of a law of the Empire.

But even this generous, and more than equitable offer, has been peremptorily refuſed by the King of Pruſſia; and this prince, notwithſtanding, continues, under the moſt futile pretexts, the moſt unjuſt war and deſolation in the empire of Germany, of which he pretends to be a protector.

Her Majeſty the Empreſs Queen would think herſelf to be wanting in point of confidence, with which the enlightened ſentiments and known equity of the reſpective Princes and States of the Empire ought to inſpire her, if her Majeſty was to ſuppoſe it neceſſary to add any further explanations, or proofs of this ſimple expoſition of facts, which is hereby laid before them; and which, upon mature conſideration, as her Majeſty flatters herſelf, will ſufficiently juſtify her conduct, and alſo ſet that of the court of Berlin in its proper light.

Her Imperial and Royal Apoſtolic Majeſty therefore anxiouſly intreats all her co-eſtates, and reſpective princes of the Empire, to conſider the preſent ſituation of affairs with all the attention which the importance of the object requires. It is

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here the common cauſe of the whole German Empire, and its principal object, to preſerve the political balance of power, and the actual conſtitution of the circle of Franconia, and its neighbouring ſtates; as alſo to prevent the dangerous conſequences of an increaſe of power at the court of Berlin; which would unavoidably ariſe, if his preſent Pruſſian Majeſty ſhould ſucceed to realiſe his views, by arbitrarily depriving the younger princes of the Houſe of Brandenburg of their legitimate rights, to which they have a juſt claim, conformable to a pragmatic ſanction, formally conſtituted a law of the Empire.

In order then to obviate theſe dangerous conſequences, as well as many others, which upon cool reflection will preſent themſelves at firſt ſight, her Imperial and Royal Apoſtolic Majeſty has condeſcended to renounce, and to give up all her rights and pretenſions to the ſucceſſion of Bavaria, and to annul and to declare void the convention made with his Serene Highneſs the Elector Palatine. But her Majeſty cannot avoid obſerving at the ſame time, that as her Majeſty is ready to make this ſacrifice to the general welfare of Germany, and as her Majeſty hereby publicly and ſolemnly retracts, before the whole German Empire, her declaration made on this point to his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, her Majeſty alſo thinks herſelf thereby authoriſed to requeſt, to exhort, and to invite, all the reſpective Princes and States of the Empire, to unite in one body, and to lay and addreſs to his Pruſſian Majeſty ſuch efficacious repreſentations and remonſtrances, as may engage his ſaid Majeſty immediately to deſiſt from his illegal and hoſtile proceedings; and further, that they will join her Imperial and Royal Apoſtolic Majeſty in maintaining a ſtrict obſervation of the inviolable pragmatic ſanction eſtabliſhed in the Houſe of Brandenburg, and by a ſtrenuous aſſiſtance make a common cauſe with her ſaid Majeſty, to oppoſe the diſturbance of the public peace, and the infringement of the laws and conſtitutions of the German Empire, as well as the treaty of Weſtphalia; and alſo to claim publicly, and in a becoming manner, the aſſiſtance of the two powers which are guarantees to the ſaid treaty of Weſtphalia.

Vienna, Sept. 24. 1778.

Publiſhed by order of her Imperial and Royal Apoſtolic Majeſty.

CAUNITZ RITBERG.

A blundering Mayor.

AS the late viſit of the King to Winchester [564.] has occaſioned that venerable city to be much talked of, the following original anecdote cannot prove unacceptable. — Soon after the commitment of the ſeven biſhops to the Tower, James II. having, on a tour of pleaſure, ſlept at the above place, the corporation agreed in the morning to addreſs his Majeſty, (for even the moſt arbitrary kings have their ſycophants); and as the Mayor had never learnt the art of reading, Mr Recorder, it was preconcerted, ſhould *prompt* him on the occaſion. Accordingly, being introduced into the Royal preſence, and ready for the ſpeech, the Recorder, by way of encouraging the Mayor, jogged him at the elbow, and whiſpering him at the ſame time in the ear, told him, "Hold up your head, and look like a man;" which the Mayor miſtaking for the beginning of the addreſs, repeated in a moſt audible voice to the King. The Recorder, not a little alarmed, cried, "What the devil do you mean?" which the Mayor repeated alſo in the ſame manner. "G—d d—n it (ſays the Recorder, ſtill whiſpering in the Mayor's ear), you'll ruin us all." "G—d d—n it (inſtantly rejoins the Mayor, looking very earneſtly at his Sovereign), you'll ruin us all."—How the poor Mayor got rid of his embarraſſment is not recorded, though tradition ſays the King laughed very heartily, and forgave him; as our preſent amiable monarch would no doubt have done, had ſuch a *blunder* happened to him upon receiving the late *deſerved* compliments at the before-mentioned place.

A method of finding the body of a perſon lately drowned, which has been ſeveral times ſucceſsfully tried in Holland.

TAke a three-penny new loaf, into the crum of which thruſt a quill, in which muſt be put an ounce of quickſilver, and ſecured with wax at both ends of the quill, ſo that it may not come out, and cloſe the hole in the loaf with a bit of the crum of the ſame; ſet it floating on the water at the place where the body firſt went down, and you will find it take the courſe which the body took, and ſink near it. This has been repeatedly tried in ſtill water, and where there was little or no current, and never failed.

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PARLIAMENT. [475.]

On the 6th of February Mr Burke moved, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions, that there be laid before this Houſe, copies of all papers that have paſſed between any of his Majeſty's miniſters, and the generals of his armies in America, or any perſons acting for government in Indian affairs, relative to the military employment of the Indians of America, in the preſent civil war, from the firſt of March 1774, to the firſt day of January 1778."

Mr Burke began by obſerving, that one of the grand objects in the inquiry into the ſtate of the nation, was the condition and quality of the troops employed in America; that an account of the King's regular forces, and thoſe of his European allies, were upon the table; that hitherto no account had appeared of his irregular forces, thoſe in particular of his ſavage allies, although there had been great dependence upon them, and that they were obtained at a great expence; that it was neceſſary to examine into this point, becauſe an extenſion of their mode of making war had been lately ſtrenuouſly recommended. The prevailing idea was, that in the next campaign the plans hitherto purſued were to be abandoned, and a war of diſtreſs and intimidation was to take place of a war of conqueſt, which had been found impracticable.

He obſerved, that this mode of war had been hitherto tried upon a large ſcale, and the ſucceſs which hitherto had attended it would beſt prove, how far it would be proper to extend it to all our troops, and all our operations; that if it did not promiſe to be very deciſive as a plan merely military, it could be attended with no collateral advantages to our reputation as a civilized people, or to our policy in reconciling the minds of the colonies to his Majeſty's government.

He then ſtated what a war by Indians was: That the fault of employing them did not conſiſt in their being of one colour or another, in their uſing one kind of weapon or another; but in their way of making war; which was ſo horrible, that it ſhocked not only the manners of all civilized people, but far exceeded the ferocity of all barbarians mentioned in hiſtory.

That the Indians of North America never have but two principal objects for going to war: the glory of deſtroying, or, when opportunity offered, of exterminating their enemies; the other, which always depended on the former, the glory of procuring the greateſt number of ſcalps, which they hung up in their huts as trophies of victory, conqueſt, and perſonal proweſs, much in the ſame manner that ſtandards, kettledrums, and colours, are depoſited in public places in civilized nations, in token of ſome ſignal overthrow of a powerful and dangerous enemy. The Indians of America had no titles, ſinecure places, lucrative governments, penſions, or red ribbons, to beſtow on thoſe who ſignalized themſelves in the field; their rewards were generally received in human ſcalps, in human fleſh, and the gratifications ariſing from torturing, mangling, ſcalping, and ſometimes eating their captives in war. He then repeated ſeveral inſtances of this diabolical mode of war, ſcarcely credible, and, if true, improper to be repeated.

He went largely into the proofs of this their mode of making war in all times. He proved, that they had not altered that mode of making war, and that no poſſible means could prevail on them to alter it. He then took a view of the employment of theſe ſavages in the wars between France and England; and ſhewed, that it had been the inevitable conſequence of the connection of the two nations with the ſeveral Indian tribes; who, on the firſt European ſettlements, were, comparatively, great and powerful ſtates; that alliances had been formed with them, and all our affairs became neceſſarily entangled with theirs. But now no European nation but the Engliſh colonies remained in North America; and the ſavages were ſo reduced in number, that there was no neceſſity of any connection with them as nations. They were only formidable from their cruelty; and to employ them was merely to be cruel ourſelves in their perſons, and to become chargeable with all the odious and impotent barbarities which they would certainly commit whenever they were called into action.

On all theſe points he dwelt a long time, explaining and illuſtrating every particular with great clearneſs and preciſion. He then conſidered the apologies which had been made for employing them; ſuch as, 1, "That if his Majeſty had not employed them the rebels would; 2. That great care had been taken to pre-

vent the indiſcriminate murder of men, women, and children, according to their ſavage cuſtom; 3. That they were never employed but in the company of diſciplined troops, in order to prevent their irregularities."

To the firſt, he anſwered, That no proof whatever had been given of the Americans having attempted an offenſive alliance with any one tribe of ſavage Indians; whereas the imperfect papers already before that Houſe demonſtrated, that the King's miniſters had negotiated and obtained ſuch alliances from one end of the continent of America to the other: That the Americans had actually made a treaty on the footing of neutrality with the famous Five Nations; which the King's miniſters had bribed them to violate, and to act offenſively againſt the colonies: That no attempt had been made in a ſingle inſtance on the part of the King's miniſters to procure a neutrality: That if the fact had been that the Americans had actually employed thoſe ſavages, yet the difference of employing them againſt armed and trained ſoldiers embodied and encamped, and employing them againſt the unarmed and defenceleſs men, women, and children of a country, diſperſed in their houſes, was manifeſt; and left thoſe who attempted ſo inhuman and unequal a retaliation without excuſe.

To the ſecond defence, "That care had been taken to prevent miſchief," he anſwered, That he did not doubt the humanity of Gen. Burgoyne and our other officers. They endeavoured it indeed, but in vain. He even ſtated the attempt itſelf as perfectly ridiculous. Here he entered into the conſideration of Gen. Burgoyne's famous ſpeech to the ſavages [130.], which he painted in a ludicrous light: not condemning the ſpeech in itſelf; he ſaid, it was rational and proper, if applied to any other; but as applied to ſavages, to whom it muſt be perfectly unintelligible and without the leaſt effect, it might as well have been applied to the wild beaſts of the foreſt. He then entered into many particulars of that General's expedition, as well as Col. St Leger's, to ſhew, that the ſavages did, in effect, indiſcriminately murder men, women, and children, friends and foes; and that particularly the ſlaughter fell moſtly upon thoſe who were beſt affected to the King's government, and who for that reaſon had been lately diſarmed by the provincials. Here he painted in very ſtrong colours the horrid ſtory of Miſs M'Rae, murdered by the ſavages on the day of her marriage with an officer of the King's troops. [39. 648.]

As to the third head of defence, "That they had always regular troops to reſtrain and direct them," this he poſitively denied; and ſhewed, that whole nations of ſavages had been bribed to take up the hatchet, without a ſingle regular officer or ſoldier amongſt them. This he inſtanced in the caſe of the Cherokees, who were bribed and betrayed into war, upon promiſe of being aſſiſted by a large regular force; that they accordingly had invaded Carolina in their uſual manner, and for want of the ſupport promiſed, were nearly exterminated, and the remains of that people now lived in a ſtate of ſervitude to the Carolinians.

He then ſhewed the monſtrous expence of that kind of ally: That one Indian ſoldier coſt as much as five of the beſt regular or irregular European troops; the miniſters thought that inhumanity and murder could not be bought too dear: That the expence of theſe Indians had not been leſs than 150,000l. and yet there never had been more than 7 or 800 of them in the field; and that for a very ſhort time: That on the leaſt appearance of ill ſucceſs they deſerted, and often even turned their arms on their friends: That by falling upon all the inhabitants without diſtinction, they made every man a ſoldier; and that the greateſt part of the army (as it were conjured up againſt Gen. Burgoyne) was raiſed by indignation and horror at the uſe of the ſavages; and to them the loſs of a gallant European army under an accompliſhed general was principally owing.

After this he touched upon the burning of the towns of Falmouth and Norfolk, as well as private gentlemens and farmers houſes, and other ravages of the King's troops, as parts of the war of diſtreſs; and the ill effects which ſuch barbarities had produced.

He laſtly entered upon Ld Dunmore's attempt to incite an inſurrection of negroes. He ſtated his proclamation as contrary to the common and ſtatute law of this kingdom, as well as to the law of nations. He ſtated what an inſurrection of negroes was; the number of that ſort of men in Virginia and Maryland; the miſchiefs of ſetting a crew of fierce, foreign barbarians and ſlaves to judge which of their maſters were in rebellion, and

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which of their acts were or were not rebellious: the utter impoſſibility of containing them and keeping them in order was ſtated in a ſtrong manner. He appealed to all who knew the ſouthern colonies, and the Weſt Indies, what murders, rapes, and enormities of all kinds, were in the contemplation of all negroes who meditated an inſurrection. He laſtly aſked what means were propoſed for governing theſe negroes, who were 100,000 at leaſt; when they had reduced the province to their obedience, and made themſelves maſters of the houſes, goods, wives and daughters of their murdered lords? Another war muſt be made of them; and another maſſacre, adding confuſion to confuſion, and deſtruction to deſtruction. He ſaid, that providentially the Engliſh white civilized inhabitants had ſo ſtrengthened themſelves, as to keep under his Majeſty's negro allies; that not above one thouſand or thereabouts were able to eſcape, and put themſelves under the banners of Lord Dunmore; and that the end of theſe wretches, ſeduced into an inſurrection, in which they were not ſupported, was truly deplorable; not above one or two, as he heard, having eſcaped a miſerable death by diſeaſe or famine; but he promiſed to move for papers to clear up, and aſcertain this point.

Then he dwelt on the affair of Lord Dunmore, becauſe his proceedings were evident by his proclamation [38. 21.], and by the negro army which he had collected. But that there was very ſtrong reaſon to believe, that the governors of both the Carolinas, and one at leaſt of the Floridas, had been concerned in deſigns of the ſame ſort: That one of theſe governors had been accuſed of it; who did not deny, that in caſe of rebellion he would avail himſelf of ſuch a reſource: That this was the grand cauſe of the greater reſentment which appeared in the ſouthern, than in many of the northern colonies; as they had been the firſt to abjure the King; and one of them, Virginia, to declare, that if the reſt ſhould ſubmit, they would hold out to the laſt: for what ſecurity could they receive, that if they admitted an Engliſh governor, he would not raiſe their negroes on them, whenever he thought it good to aſſert any given diſturbances ſhould amount to a rebellion, and declare martial law?

The only remedy he conceived there could be for the alienation of affections, and diſtruſt and terror of our government, brought on by theſe meaſures, was for parliament to inquire ſeriouſly into them, and to ſhew their diſapprobation of practices as contrary to all true policy, as to the dictates of feeling and humanity: for otherwiſe the colonies would never believe, that thoſe who were capable of carrying on ſo cruel and diſhonourable a war, could ever be truſted for a ſound and cordial peace, much leſs be ſafely truſted with power and dominion.

The ſpeech laſted for more than three hours. It was univerſally thought the very beſt Mr Burke had ever delivered.

Mr Serjeant Adair ſeconded the motion.

Mr De Grey (ſon to the Chief Juſtice) ſpoke in defence of employing the ſavages; ſaid, That Indian treaties had been made during the laſt war; that they had been continued from time to time down to the preſent hour; that it was well known that ſuperintendents were employed by government to create and preſerve alliances among the Indian nations; and, finally, that the Houſe every ſeſſion approved of and recogniſed thoſe alliances and treaties, by voting ſpecific ſums of money to be paid into the hands of the ſuperintendents, to be laid out in preſents, and diſtributed among the leading warriors and chiefs.

Lord George Germaine ſaid, the matter lay within a very narrow compaſs: The Indians would not have remained idle ſpectators; the very arguments uſed by the Hon. Gentleman who made the motion were ſo many proofs that they would not. Beſides, the rebels, by their emiſſaries, had made frequent applications to the Indians to ſide with them; the Virginians particularly; and he ſaid, that ſome Indians were employed at Boſton in the rebel-army. Now taking the diſpoſition of the Indians, with the applications which had been made to them by the colonies, it amounted to a clear, indiſputed propoſition, that either they would have ſerved againſt us, or that we muſt have employed them. This being the alternative, he contended ſtrongly for the neceſſity of employing them, and was ready to ſubmit his conduct on that ground, to the judgement of the Houſe, whenever the meaſure, and the motives which led to it, came under diſcuſſion.

The Rt Hon. T. Townſhend contended, that the Houſe was not in poſſeſſion

of any ſpecies of parliamentary proof whatever, to induce it to ſuppoſe, that overtures had been made by the congreſs to the Indian powers; on the contrary, from the beſt information the fact was the direct reverſe. There had been a meeting between perſons on the part of the Colonies and the Indian chiefs, and there it was well known, that all the deputies deſired, was a neutrality on the part of the Indians [38. 202.]. One of the firſt public acts of the congreſs beſides, was a letter, addreſſed to the ſeveral Indian nations, in which they ſtated the utmoſt of their deſires to be no more than an acquieſcence in this neutrality. But granting the fact as ſtated by the Noble Lord in its fulleſt extent to be true, it would not meet the main objection ſtated by the Hon. Gentleman who made the motion; which was, not that thoſe barbarities would be exerciſed on men with arms in their hands, or made captives in battle; but on innocent, peaceable people in their dwellings and habitations: unleſs therefore the Noble Lord would make one ſuppoſition more, which was, that the ſlaves in the ſouthern colonies, as well as the ſavages, would make a forced march over to G. Britain, and execute here what the two proclamations now read invited them to perpetrate in America, the pretence of employing them to murder old men, women, and children, inſtead of making war againſt their armed enemies, even in their uſual way, was entirely at an end. He then gave an account of Lacorne, and his method of acting when he had the command of Indians.

Gov. Pownall. No man can have a more determined abhorrence of the employing the Indian ſavages in our wars, than I have; becauſe no man, in this houſe at leaſt, has had occaſion to know ſo much of this matter as it fell to my lot to have during the laſt war. My horror of their cruel ſervices does not ariſe from the paintings of imagination, but from what I have known of the fact. There is not ſo helliſh, ſo unfair an engine of war, as the ſervice of the Indian ſavage, when mixed in with the wars of civilized nations. What then muſt we think of it, what muſt be our feelings, when they are employed in a war between parts of the ſame nation, branches of the ſame family; in the war between us and our brethren?

The mutual feelings of humanity, and a ſpirit of honour, have, amidſt civilized nations, defined even rights, and given laws, to a ſtate of war; have laid a reſtraint on havock, and given limits to deſtruction and bloodſhed. There are, even in rigours of war, the *jura belli*, which civilized nations have adopted, and do almoſt univerſally obſerve. The war of the ſavage, inſtead of being a conteſt of right by power, regulated and reſtrained by any feelings of honour or humanity, is an unreſtrained effuſion of the paſſions of revenge and blood-thirſtineſs, *eſt certare odiis*, is a war of univerſal ravage and devaſtation to utter deſtruction; inſtead of giving laws to war, it gives the name and effect of right to every cruel exertion of paſſion, revenge, and barbarity, *juſque datum ſceleri*. If therefore the Indians have ever, in this war, been employed in any caſe where an abſolute, unavoidable, and direct neceſſity did not call for it, nothing can ever juſtify it; — I am ſure my opinion never ſhall. I conſider therefore the caſe of this American war; its operations are combined with the nature of the country, more than half a wilderneſs, and with the intereſts and nature of the Indians who inhabit this wilderneſs. No war can be carried on in that country in which the Indians will not mix. That belligerent power which hath not them with it, will have them againſt it. The idea of a neutrality is a deluſive notion, and impracticable in fact; and never was taken up by any party, but as a ſuccedaneum, to be tried after ſuch party had miſcarried in the attempt to engage the Indians to act offenſively with them. Theſe were the politics of the French in the laſt war: after we had got the Indians from them, and engaged to us, their whole efforts were employed to engage the Indians to a neutrality. The ſame ſpirit of politics, on the ſame ground, led the congreſs, in this war, (after they had failed in their attempt to engage confederated Indians), to follow the plauſible line of neutrality in the temper of moderation and humanity. They are an informed, a wiſe, and a prudent body of men; all their conduct has been meaſured by the rules which wiſdom and prudence dictate; they, therefore, firſt tried to engage the Indians, knowing that there is an abſolute, unavoidable, and direct neceſſity of employing the Indians offenſively, and mixing them in with their arms and operations. Without referring to, or quoting the

the whole courſe of the French and Engliſh politics, in America, reſpecting this matter, and their various attempts to engage and ſecure the arms of the Indians to their reſpective party, I will inform the Houſe, that one and almoſt the ſole purpoſe of the congreſs of deputies from all the colonies in America, convened and held at Albany in 1754, was to perſuade and engage the Indians of the Five Nations and their allies to take up the hatchet (in aid of the Britiſh cauſe) againſt the French. So much for the ſpirit of American politics in this caſe. And, in conſequence of the abſolute, unavoidable, and direct neceſſity of ſuch meaſures, the inſtructions given laſt war uniformly by the ſeveral ſucceeding miniſters, to Gen. Braddock, to Gen. Shirley, to Ld Loudon, to Gen. Abercrombie, and Gen. Amherſt, were to this very purpoſe.

From ſeeing that the Indians muſt be employed; from ſeeing that the neceſſity was unavoidable; from feeling, at the ſame time, a horror of their being permitted to act their cruelties in violation of every idea of humanity, contrary to every principle of the law of nations, and the *jura belli* obſerved by civilized nations amongſt each other, it was, that, being in a ſituation which gave a right and power to do it, informed in conſultation and concert with my friend, Colonel, afterwards Sir William Johnſon, the plan of Indian adminiſtration and eſtabliſhments, which put the Indians, when employed in conjunction with our troops, under ſuch a ſuperintendency and lead as might direct their operations, in conformity to the laws of nations and *jura belli*, the eſtabliſhment of the ſuperintendency, the forming the Indians into war-companies, the getting war-leaders (by means agreeable to their own mode of chuſing them) appointed to command and conduct them, the forms of the commiſſions and inſtructions, were all ſettled at that time. From that period, I believe few, if any, of thoſe outrageous acts of cruelty and barbarity before experienced, have been committed. In the year 1756, upon the appointment of Sir William Johnſon to be Colonel of the Six Nations, the Indians engaged to be employed under Ld Loudon were formed into four companies, with officers appointed over them. The forms of the commiſſions and inſtructions ſettled at that time were conſtantly obſerved during the whole of the laſt war: and upon my aſking the queſtion in office, I have been told, that the ſame have been obſerved during this unhappy war. If any commander in chief has at any time been induced, from any ideas different from this preventive ſyſtem, to give a looſe to that rein by which the ſavage ſpirit of the Indians was reſtrained; or if any improper perſons have been employed, who have encouraged, or even permitted the Indians to indulge their old ſavage cruelty; ſuch, I think, deſerve the moſt ſevere puniſhment. We ought firſt to enquire, whether the like eſtabliſhments have been obſerved, whether the like commiſſions and inſtructions have been iſſued, in this war as in the laſt: we ought further to inquire, whether any improper people have been employed, whether they have carried their command ſo as to encourage or permit any cruelties or ſavage rigours in the execution. We cannot condemn what from neceſſity has been a conſtant and invariable meaſure in the American warfare, that of employing Indians: but if any ſavage barbarities, contrary to the law of nations and the *jura belli*, have been committed, there our cenſure ought to fall; and in proportion as the fault riſes into criminality, that cenſure ought to be accompanied with puniſhment.

So much, Sir, for what is paſt. If the Houſe will indulge me to ſpeak to arrangements which I think might be taken for the future, reſpecting theſe Indian ſervices, I think the neceſſity of employing them may be avoided. I know, and therefore ſpeak directly, that any idea of an Indian neutrality is nonſenſe, is deluſive dangerous nonſenſe: if both we and the Americans were agreed to obſerve a ſtrict neutrality in not employing them, they would then plunder and ſcalp both parties indiſcriminately on both ſides. Although this is my opinion, founded on the knowledge and experience I have had in theſe matters; yet I am perſuaded, that if we and the Americans could come to ſome ſtipulation, or convention, that we would mutually, and in one ſpirit of good faith, not ſuffer the Indians to intermeddle, but to conſider and act againſt them as enemies, whereever they did execute any hoſtilities againſt any of the Britiſh nation, equally, whether Engliſh or Americans, all this horrid buſineſs might be prevented, or at leaſt in great meaſure reſtrained. If government would, in the true ſpirit and

temper

temper of humanity, adopt this idea, and if parliament would by any means find their way to give ſanction to it; if government, in this temper, and under this ſanction, would propoſe to the congreſs the terms of ſuch a convention, I am certain, that the congreſs would embrace it with ſincerity, and execute it with good faith. This is a meaſure that would have nothing to do with the object of the war; and yet this ſpirit, thus aiming to regulate the means of reſtraining its rigours and cruelty, might become the firſt ſeed of peace. This would open grounds that might lead to mutual good diſpoſitions and good offices; and who ſhall ſay what may not ariſe out of this? I think, that I ſee clearly, ſuch a beginning would end in peace. Government will not commit any of its rights or intereſts in making the propoſal: the very making it would lay the grounds of agreement. [Here a mark of almoſt general approbation ſhowed itſelf by, "Hear him," from all ſides of the Houſe]. I hail the happy omen; I think I ſee the ſpirit of peace ariſing in the Houſe; and may it animate all our breaſts. I am ſo confident that this meaſure would be adopted, and ſucceed, and that it would finally lead to the opening a treaty for peace itſelf, that if government will take it up as a meaſure, and this Houſe give its ſanction to it, I will, without commiſſion, without pay, or the expectation of any reward whatſoever, go myſelf to the congreſs, and make the propoſal: and though I take with me no commiſſion by which government may be committed; yet if the propoſal is accepted, and agreed to, I will find a way to give aſſurance to the congreſs, that they may act on my propoſal; I will put myſelf into their hands as an hoſtage for the truth of what I propoſe, and for the good faith of government. On this ground I am ready to ſet out this moment. I feel not a little happy that what I have ſaid is well received by the Houſe; whether it will be accepted and adopted by government, I know not. I feel that I have done my duty.

Col. Barré highly complimented Mr Burke on his ſpeech, and hoped he would publiſh it; which if he did, he would go and nail it upon every church-door where he ſaw the King's proclamation for the faſt [42.]. He ſhewed, from former tranſactions in the late war, how difficult it was for any general to keep the ſavages in any kind of order, eſpecially where the number of regulars was not ſufficient to over-awe them. He mentioned an inſtance, in which he had the good fortune to preſerve the life of a priſoner, but that it was with the utmoſt difficulty and dexterity that he had accompliſhed it, by ſtealing as it were the man from their hands, not by dint of diſcipline or threats. He mentioned, that in the late affair between Col. St Leger and Gen. Harkener, near Fort Stanwix [39.648.], ſeveral of the General's men being taken priſoners, Sir John Johnſon, who commanded the ſavages, finding ſeveral of the priſoners, who, from his own knowledge, were not friends to the American cauſe, but forced into the ſervice, he ſeparated them from the reſt of the priſoners, putting them into a houſe, and telling the Indians, that they were his friends, and their perſons ſacred; and yet in the night the houſes were broke open, and thoſe very men maſſacred.

Ld North ſaid, That in reſpect to the employment of the ſavages, he looked on it as bad, but unavoidable; that they were of that nature, that if one ſide did not, they would enter immediately on the other: That as to the negroes who were ſet at liberty from their maſters, and inliſted to join our army, the proclamation of Lord Dunmore did not call on them to murder their maſters, as had been ſaid in the debate, but only to take up arms in defence of their ſovereign; but that he was willing Lord Dunmore's proclamation ſhould be laid on the table, that, if reprehenſible, it might be attended to: That as to cruelty, he had been informed, that ſeveral of the provincials had been hanged up, by a dozen at a time, for no other crime but that of driving their hogs or cattle to the Engliſh camp; which camp was not in any need of proviſions, having been completely furniſhed from the country with as much as would laſt them months; and therefore the proviſions intended to be brought in were for the uſe of the inhabitants of Philadelphia, not of the army. He called on the military gentlemen in the houſe to declare, if this proceeding was warranted by the rules of war of any nation whatever.

Gen. Conway ſaid, that the Noble Lord's queſtion could only be anſwered by the circumſtances of the thing: That when a town was beſieged or blockaded, and the General who commanded ſuch

ſiege

ſiege or blockade had hopes of ſucceſs by ſtarving the others, and ſhould then publiſh, that no perſon ſhould bring in proviſions on pain of death, that a breach of ſuch orders would be ſo puniſhed, and the general excuſable; but if ſtarving the enemy was not the point aimed at, they ſeldom proceeded to ſuch extremities: That it was neceſſary to know the preciſe time when Waſhington had done this, (if he had done it), as he believed there was a point of time when the army had not taken Mud iſland, and might be ſuppoſed to want proviſions.

On the queſtion put, the numbers were, Ayes 137, Noes 223.

Improvements made in the DIVING-BELL by Charles Spalding, confectioner and grocer in Edinburgh [38.674.]; *of which experiments were made in Leith road, on different days, about the middle of September.*

IN conſequence of an advertiſement in the news-papers, concerning the diving-bell, I went, the other day, with ſome friends, on board a ſmall veſſel in the road of Leith, to ſee the performances, and ſatisfy myſelf with regard to the improvements made on that machine by Mr Spalding; which greatly exceeded my expectation. I think it but juſtice to lay before the public ſuch obſervations as occurred to me during the time of theſe experiments.

The whole apparatus was managed with great eaſe, by the complement of hands belonging to the veſſel; being the maſter, mate, and ſix ſailors, two of whom were boys or apprentices.

The diving-bell, as conſtructed by Dr Edmund Halley, was the outline of a great and important improvement, with which he uſed to amuſe himſelf and his friends, by continuing under water for a conſiderable time, leaving it to his countrymen to apply it to the practical uſes of bringing up the natural treaſures of the deep, ſuch as corals, pearls, &c. &c. and alſo the acquired ones, by ſhipwreck and other accidents, to which every commercial country is frequently ſubjected.

At firſt ſight it appears ſurpriſing, that the diving-bell, as conſtructed by Dr Halley, ſhould have continued ſo long in the ſtate he left it, at leaſt with little or no improvements, notwithſtanding the amazing progreſs that has been made in arts, ſciences, commerce, and manufactures, during that period: but when it is conſidered, how inimical the element of water is to mankind, and how few have courage and reſolution to make the neceſſary experiments for reducing diving to a practical art, our admiration ceaſes, and we are no longer amazed at the ſmall progreſs that has been made in it.

A minute explanation of the improvements made by Mr Spalding, cannot poſſibly come within the compaſs of a news-paper. It would require an *Eſſay on the Diving-Bell*, with a diſtinct figure and references. But, in the mean time, Mr Spalding propoſes to ſend a drawing and explanation of his improvements to the Royal Society, to the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, in London, and the Truſtees for Fiſheries and Manufactures in Scotland; the proper depoſitaries of all uſeful arts and improvements in G. Britain; leaving the propriety of publiſhing the ſame to thoſe learned ſocieties, with what further uſeful diſcoveries may occur to them, as well as ſome others that Mr Spalding has in contemplation, to render that machine more perfect and complete.

The improvements made by Mr Spalding, which appeared the moſt obvious to me, and the reſt of the company, are theſe.

The bell being let down to the ſurface of the water, the perſons within have the entire command of ſinking the ſame to the bottom, or ſtopping at any intermediate diſtance in the deſcent; raiſing it to the ſurface, at pleaſure; and, when at the bottom, by two different powers, can adjuſt the weight of the bell to the preſſure of water, ariſing from different depths in which it may be ſunk, and bring it within a few pounds of an equilibrium, that it may be moved about at the bottom of the ſea with as much eaſe as a common chair. Thus, provided with a bell ſo portable, and having two windows, it is eaſy to conceive with what eaſe they can examine the bottom of the ſea for a very conſiderable diſtance; view the wrecks of ſhips and goods ſtranded; and apply ropes, tackles, and grap-lines, to unperiſhable commodities, ſo as they may be weighed up with ſafety by the veſſel above.

The bell, in its original conſtruction, had none of thoſe proviſions. The perſons in it were entirely at the mercy of the ſhip's crew; and, by deſcending too quickly to the depth of a double atmoſphere, or from thirty to thirty-two feet,

where the preſſure is increaſed to fifteen pound on the ſquare inch, the ſhock on the drum of the ear is ſo violent, that the blood is often forced out from the noſe and ears. At the ſame time an intolerable preſſure is felt on the whole body, owing to the inequality of the compreſſure of the external and internal air. The bell, too, conſtructed and managed in the old manner, when deſcending on a rocky coaſt, or on the old wreck of a veſſel, was ſubject to be broken or overſet, by the point of a rock or the ſtump of a wreck, to the great danger or almoſt certain deſtruction of thoſe within. But theſe inconveniencies are entirely obviated by Mr Spalding's improvements.

The air-barrel uſed by Mr Spalding is of a different conſtruction from that uſed by Dr Halley, and better adapted for ſupplying the machine in a gale of wind, or a ſtrong current.

I am informed, that he is engaged in a very important improvement, (and in which he is promiſed the aſſiſtance of ſeveral of the moſt ingenious men of both kingdoms), in attempting to procure a pure atmoſpheric air from different ſubſtances, which he propoſes to carry down with him in the bell, and by that means render himſelf almoſt independent of the ſupplies of air from above, for hours together. If this can be effected, and of which there is the greateſt probability of ſucceſs, the diving-bell will then be a moſt complete machine.

Of the many uſes to which the diving-bell, thus improved, might be applied, the following are the moſt obvious.

To bring up thoſe treaſures that grow at the bottom of the ſea, ſuch as pearls, corals, &c. The wretches employed to dive for theſe valuable commodities are forced to plunge naked to the bottom, where, though their ſtay can be but very ſhort, yet it is long enough to kill them, few of them being either healthy or long-lived. Surely humanity ſhould forbid this practice, when a better can be ſubſtituted in its room. A perſon who can continue for two or three hours below water at a time, and who breathes with eaſe, will eaſily do more buſineſs than fifty who deſcend at the peril of their lives, and are able to remain but a few minutes at the bottom.

A ſure and probable method of weighing up veſſels, and recovering merchandiſe from the bottom of the ſea, has long been the ardent wiſh of every commercial country; and, by the preſent improvements, I apprehend this is now brought almoſt to a certainty. If the hulk of a ſhip is ſo much damaged as to be not worth weighing up, a few of the beams of the deck being cut with a ſaw, anchors and graplines may be directed and applied by the perſons in the bell, that the decks may be laid open; ſo that the whole cargo not periſhable in water, may be recovered, to the great advantage of the proprietors or inſurers.

By means of this machine a ſhip's bottom can be examined at ſea, in caſe of a plank being ſtarted, or any other leak which may prove ſuperior to the power of the pumps, from which inevitable deſtruction muſt follow. Canvas and oakum can be forced into the leak, if not entirely to ſtop it, yet to reduce it to a ſmall compaſs, ſo that the veſſel may be brought to port in ſafety, with little additional fatigue to the ſeamen; and the particular place where the leak is being pointed out, proper applications can likewiſe be made from within, ſo as to ſtop it entirely. It is alſo apprehended, it will now be no very difficult matter to ſcrape the bottom of a ſhip at ſea from ſea-graſs and weeds, which, in long voyages, greatly retard the ſailing of the ſwifteſt veſſels.

When a rudder is unſhipped at ſea, the ſhip is rendered almoſt incapable of proceeding on her voyage, and has no alternative left but to drive before the wind. By means of this invention the rudder may be reſhipped in an hour or two. Had a machine of this kind been on board each of his Majeſty's ſhips of war, the Ruſſel, one of Adm. Byron's fleet, would not have been compelled to return to England [449.]; but would have proceeded on her voyage, where ſhe was of the utmoſt importance to the ſucceſs of that expedition.

Theſe, and many other things, which Mr Spalding propoſes to do by means of the diving-bell, certainly merit the attention of the public. This gentleman cannot be conſidered in the light of a mere projector, having exhibited ſufficient proofs of his genius and ſkill in this art, before many ingenious and reſpectable companies.

To deſcend to the bottom of the ſea, appears a hazardous enterpriſe to moſt people; and, to thoſe ignorant of philoſophy, ſeems impoſſible; yet, when conducted

ducted with prudence, in my opinion, few things are safer. Mr Spalding has taught the timid to despise the terrors of the deep. Those very persons who were afraid to see him dive at the beginning, were afterwards so fully satisfied of its safety, that they went down in the bell themselves, and continued at bottom as long as those above would allow them.

One gentleman carried down pen, ink, and paper, along with him; and, during his stay at the bottom, which was above an hour, wrote several epistles, which he had the address to send up dry to his friends above, informing them of his welfare, &c. The inclination for diving became so general at last, that even the ladies caught it, several of whom offered to go down, if their friends would have allowed them. However, one beautiful lady, of great spirit and vivacity, being fully convinced that there was no danger in the experiment, went down along with two gentlemen of her acquaintance; and staid a considerable time, without the least inconvenience.

I mention these circumstances to show, that diving is neither so difficult nor so dangerous a thing as has been generally imagined. I heartily wish the inventor of these improvements success in his spirited and laudable attempts: and I am only sorry to think, that inventions which promise to be of great utility, have been so little attended to, either by government, or the public in general. G.

Memoirs of the CHEVALIER RAMSAY.

ANDREW MICHAEL RAMSAY, frequently styled the *Chevalier Ramsay*, was born at Air in Scotland, on the 9th of June 1686. He studied at the university of Edinburgh; where having distinguished himself by his uncommon proficiency, he was sent for to St Andrew's, in order to attend the son of the Earl of Wemyss in that university. He afterwards went to Leyden. Before he left Scotland he had conceived a disgust to the religion in which he had been educated; and looking around on other Christian churches, and seeing none which he perfectly approved, he became displeased with all, and gave into Deism; in which he became more confirmed during his abode in Holland; yet without coming to any fixed determination. At length becoming acquainted at Leyden with Pairet, a famous mystic divine, he became tinctured with his enthusiasm; and to obtain farther satisfaction, resolved to consult the celebrated Fenelon, Archbishop of Cambray, who had long imbibed the principles of that theology. In this unsettled state he arrived at Cambray in 1710, and met with a kind reception from the Archbishop, who took him into his family, heard with patience and attention his religious scruples, and entered heartily into a discussion of them; and, in short, within six months time made him as good a Catholic as himself.

The rest of Mr Ramsay's life received its direction from his friendship and connections with this excellent prelate. He became first governor to the Duke de Chateau-Thiery, and the Prince de Turenne; was made Knight of the order of St Lazarus; and was afterwards sent for to Rome by the Chevalier de St George, to take the charge of educating his children. He accordingly went to the Pretender's court in 1724. But the intrigues and dissensions he found there, gave him such uneasiness, that he soon returned to Paris; and then coming to England, was kindly received by the Duke of Argyle at Greenwich; in whose family he resided some years, employing his leisure-hours in writing several ingenious pieces. It is said, that in the mean time the degree of Doctor of Law was conferred on him at Oxford, by Dr King, and that for this purpose he was admitted of St Mary Hall, in April 1730. He however afterwards returned to France; when he became intendant to the Prince de Turenne, Duke de Bouillon, with whom he continued till his death, which happened on the 6th of May 1743, at St Germain-en-Laye, where his body was interred, tho' his heart was deposited in the nunnery of St Sacrament at Paris.

He wrote, 1. The Travels of Cyrus, in French and English, which is his masterpiece. 2. *De Psychometre*, &c. which contains remarks upon Lord Shaftesbury's Characteristics. 3. The History of M. de Turenne, in French and English. 4. An Essay on Civil Government, in French. 5. The life of M. Fenelon, in French. 6. Several small pieces of poetry, in English. 7. A Discourse on Epic Poetry, prefixed to the later editions of Telemachus. After his death were published at Glasgow, 8. A Plan of Education; and 9. Philosophical Principles of Natural and Revealed Religion, explained and unfolded in a geometrical order, in 2 vols, quarto. [13. 123. 558.]

AMERICA. [496.]

Pennsylvania Packet, July 21. 1778.

"In Congress, July 9. 1778.

Ordered, That all letters received by members of Congress, or their agents, from any subject of the King of G. Britain, of a public nature, be laid before Congress.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec."

In consequence of the foregoing order, the following letters were laid before Congress.

"To FRANCIS DANA, Esq; (Private.)

Dear Sir, *Philadelphia, June* 10. 1778.

IT gives me great pleasure to find your name among the list of Congress; because I am persuaded, from personal knowledge of me, and my family and connections, you can entertain no jealousy that I would engage in the execution of any commission that was inimicable to the rights and privileges of America, or the general liberties of mankind; while, on the other hand, your character must be so well known, that no man will suspect you will yield any point that is contrary to the real interest of your country; and therefore it will be presumed we will lose no opportunity, from false punctilio, of meeting to discuss our differences fairly, and that, if we do agree, it will be on the most liberal, and, therefore, the most lasting terms of union.

There are three facts I wish to assure you of. First, That Dr Franklin, on the 29th of March last, in discussing the several articles we wish to make the basis of our treaty, was perfectly satisfied they were beneficial to North America, and such as she should accept. Second, That this treaty with France was not the first treaty that France had exacted, and with which Mr Simeon Deane had put to sea; but granted, and acceded to, after the sentiments of the people of G. Britain had fully changed, after the friends to America had gained their points for reconciliation, and solely with a view to disappoint the good effects of our endeavours. You will be pleased to hear, the pamphlet wrote by Mr Pulteney [34.] was a great means of opening the minds of the people of England to the real state of the question between us, and that it has run through thirteen editions. The third fact is, That Spain, unasked, had sent a formal message, disapproving of the conduct of France. All these I will engage to prove to your satisfaction. I beg to recommend to your personal civilities my friend Dr Ferguson. He is a man of the greatest genius and virtue, and has always been a steady friend to America. (Private.) * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

If you follow the example of Britain in the hour of her pride, insolence, and madness, and refuse to hear us, I still expect, since I am here, to have the privilege of coming among you, and seeing the country; as there are many men whose virtues I admire above Greek and Roman names, that I should be glad to tell my children about.

I am, with esteem and affection, Dear Sir, your friend and servant,

GEO. JOHNSTONE."

A true copy, compared with the original. Examined in Congress, July 16. 1778. CHARLES THOMSON, Sec."

"To Gen. JOSEPH REED.

SIR, *London, April* 10. 1778.

YOUR near and worthy relation, Mr Dennis de Berdt, has made me happy by favouring me with a letter to you. I have been informed by Gen. Robertson of your great worth and consequence in the unhappy disputes that have subsisted between Great Britain and her descendents. Your pen and your sword have both been used with glory and advantage in vindicating the rights of mankind, and of that community of which you was a part. Such a conduct, as the first and superior of all human duties, must ever command my warmest friendship and veneration.

In the midst of those affecting scenes, my feeble voice has not been wanting to stop the evils in their progress, and to remove, on a large and liberal footing, the cause of all jealousy; — that every subject of the empire might live equally free and secure in the enjoyment of the blessings of life; — not one part dependent on the will of another with opposite interests, but a general union, on terms of perfect security and mutual advantage.

During the contest, I am free to confess, my wishes have ever been, that America might so far prevail as to oblige this country to see their error, and to reflect and reason fairly in the case of others, heirs to the same privileges with themselves.

themselves. It has pleased God in his justice so to dispose of events, that this kingdom is at length convinced of her folly and her faults. A commission under parliamentary authority is now issued, for settling, in a manner consistent with that union of force on which the safety of both parties depends, all the differences that have or can subsist between Great Britain and America, short of a total separation of interests. In this commission I am an unworthy associate. Though no man can feel the desire of cementing in peace and friendship every member of what was called the British empire stronger than myself; yet I am sensible that it might have fallen to the lot of many persons better qualified to attain the end proposed. All I can claim is ardent zeal, and upright intentions; and when I reflect, that this negotiation must depend much more upon perfect integrity, than refinement of understanding, where a sensible, magnanimous people will see their own interest, and carefully guard their honour in every transaction, I am more inclined to hope, from the good-will I have always borne them, I am not altogether unqualified for the task.

If it be (as I hope it is) the disposition of good men in the provinces to prefer freedom, in conjunction with Great Britain, to an union with the ancient enemy of both; — if it is their generous inclination, to forget recent injuries, and recal to their remembrances former benefits, I am in hopes we may yet be great and happy. I am sure the people in America will find in my brother Commissioners, and myself, a fair and chearful concurrence in adjusting every point to their utmost wish, not inconsistent, as I said before, with a beneficial union of interests, which is the object of our commission.

Nothing could surpass the glory you have acquired in arms, except the generous magnanimity of meeting on the terms of justice and equality, after demonstrating to the world that the fear of force could have no influence on that decision.

The man who can be instrumental in bringing us all to act once more in harmony, and unite together the various powers which this contest has drawn forth, will deserve more from the king and people, from patriotism, humanity, friendship, and all the tender ties that are affected by the quarrel and reconciliation, than ever was yet bestowed on humankind.

This letter from Mr de Berdt I shall consider as an introduction to you, which line of communication I shall endeavour by every means to improve, by public demonstrations of respect, or private friendship, as your answer may enable me.

I am, with great respect, Sir, your most obedient, and most humble servant,

GEO. JOHNSTONE."

"To ROBERT MORRIS, Esq; (Private.)

Dear Sir, *Philadelphia, June* 16. 1778.

I came to this country in a sincere belief that a reconciliation between Great Britain and America would be established on terms honourable and beneficial to both. I am persuaded, and can prove, that the last treaty with France should be no bar, and the first treaty, if ever you saw it, should be an inducement. Supposing every obstacle to prevent us from treating removed, we are then to consider whether the terms proposed are advantageous. I inclose you my sentiments on the subject at large: if they concur with yours, we shall join in the work with all the prudence, and all the means possible and virtuous. I believe the men who have conducted the affairs of America incapable of being influenced by improper motives: but in all such transactions there is risk, and I think, that whoever ventures should be secured, at the same time that honour and emolument should naturally follow the fortune of those who have steered the vessel in the storm, and brought her safely to port. I think that Washington and the President have a right to every favour that grateful nations can bestow, if they could once more unite our interests, and spare the miseries and devastations of war. I wish above all things to see you, and hope you will so contrive it. Do not think G. Britain is so low: remember she can never be lower than you were at Trenton [39-75.]. It is the same blunderers who produced the war who have conducted it. When the sense of the nation is roused, believe me she can make struggles that few have conceived, but which I should be sorry to see exerted on such an occasion.

Whatever may be our fate, I shall ever retain the strictest private friendship for you and yours; but let me intreat

you to recal all thoſe endearing ties to your recollection.

I am, with affection and eſteem, Dear Sir, your obedient ſervant,

GEO. JOHNSTONE."

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec."

" In Congreſs, July 18. 1778.

A letter, ſigned, *Carliſle*, *H. Clinton*, *Wm Eden*, and *George Johnſtone*, dated, *New York*, *July* 11. 1778, and directed, *To his Excellency Henry Laurens, the Preſident, and other Members of Congreſs*, was received, and read: whereupon Congreſs came to the following reſolution.

" WHEREAS Congreſs, in the letter to the Britiſh Commiſſioners of the 17th of June laſt, did declare, That they would be ready to enter upon the conſideration of a treaty of peace and commerce, not inconſiſtent with treaties already ſubſiſting, when the King of G. Britain ſhould demonſtrate a ſincere diſpoſition for that purpoſe; and that the only ſolid proof of this diſpoſition, would be an explicit acknowledgement of the independence of theſe States, or withdrawing his fleets and armies [430.]; and whereas neither of theſe alternatives have been complied with: Therefore

Reſolved, That no anſwer be given to the letter of the 11th inſtant from the Britiſh Commiſſioners.

Ordered, That the ſaid letter, and foregoing reſolution, be publiſhed.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec."

The letter from the Britiſh Commiſſioners is as follows.

" To his Excellency HENRY LAURENS, the Preſident, and other Members of Congreſs.

GENTLEMEN,

WE received, ſoon after our arrival at this place, your anſwer to our letter of the 12th of June [430.], and are ſorry to find, on your part, any difficulties raiſed, which muſt prolong the calamities of the preſent war. You propoſe to us, as matter of choice, one or other of two alternatives, which you ſtate as *preliminaries neceſſary even to the beginning of a negotiation* for peace to this empire. One is, an explicit acknowledgement of the *Independence of theſe States*. We are not inclined to diſpute with you about the meaning of words; but ſo far as you mean the *entire privilege* of the people of North America *to diſpoſe of their property, and to govern themſelves without any reference to Great Britain*, beyond what is neceſſary to preſerve that union of force, in which our mutual ſafety and advantage conſiſt, we think, that ſo far, then, *independency is fully acknowledged* in the terms of our letter of the 9th of June [428.]: and we are willing to enter upon a fair diſcuſſion with you, of all the circumſtances that may be neceſſary to enſure, or even to enlarge that independency. In the other alternative you propoſe, that his Majeſty ſhould *withdraw his fleets and armies*. Although we have no doubt of his Majeſty's diſpoſition to remove every ſubject of uneaſineſs from the Colonies, yet there are circumſtances of precaution againſt our ancient enemies, which, joined to the regard that muſt be paid to the ſafety of many, who, from affection to Great Britain, have expoſed themſelves to ſuffer in this conteſt, and to whom Great Britain owes ſupport, at every expence of blood and treaſure, that will not allow us to begin with this meaſure. How ſoon it may follow the firſt advances to peace on your part, will depend on the favourable proſpect you give of a reconciliation with your fellow-citizens of this continent, and with thoſe in Britain.

In the mean time we aſſure you, that no circumſtance will give us more ſatiſfaction, than to find, that the extent of our future connection is to be determined on principles of mere reaſon, and conſiderations of mutual intereſt; on which we are willing likewiſe to reſt the permanence of any arrangements we may form. In making theſe declarations, we do not wait for the deciſion of any military events. Having determined our judgements by what we believe to be the intereſts of our country, we ſhall abide by the declarations we now make in every poſſible ſituation of affairs. You refer to treaties already ſubſiſting, but are pleaſed to with-hold from us any particular information in reſpect to their nature or tendency. If they are in any degree to affect our deliberations, we think that you cannot refuſe a full communication of the particulars of which they conſiſt, both for our conſideration, and that of your own conſtituents, who are to judge between us, whether any alliance you may have contracted be a ſufficient reaſon for continuing this unnatural war.

We

We likewiſe think ourſelves intitled to a full communication of the powers by which you conceive yourſelves authoriſed to make treaties with foreign nations. And we are led to aſk ſatisfaction to this point, becauſe we have obſerved in your propoſed articles of confederation [37. 665.], numbers ſix and nine, it is ſtated, that you ſhould have the power of entering into treaties and alliances, under certain reſtrictions therein ſpecified; yet we do not find promulgated any act or reſolution of the aſſemblies of particular ſtates, conferring this power on you. As we have communicated our powers to you, we mean to proceed without reſerve in this buſineſs; we will not ſuppoſe that any objection can ariſe on your part, to our communicating to the public ſo much of your correſpondence, as may be neceſſary to explain our own proceedings: the reſpect which we pay to the great body of people you are ſuppoſed to repreſent, ſhall be evidenced by us in every poſſible mark of conſideration and regard.

We are, with perfect reſpect, Gentlemen, your moſt obedient, and moſt humble ſervants,

CARLISLE.
New York, H. CLINTON.
July 13. 1778." WILL. EDEN.
GEO. JOHNSTONE.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec."

New-York Royal Gazette, Aug. 29. 1778.

Letters and other papers relating to the proceedings of his Majeſty's Commiſſioners, &c. &c.

FROM AUTHORITY.

(C O P Y.)

"SIR, *New York, Aug.* 7. 1778.

I have the honour to tranſmit to you, by order of their Excellencies his Majeſty's Commiſſioners, the incloſed paper, containing a remonſtrance addreſſed to the Congreſs on the ſubject of the detention of the troops lately ſerving under Lt-Gen. Burgoyne, with a requiſition for their immediate releaſe. To which I make no doubt that you will pay the attention due to matters of ſuch high concern; and have the honour to be, with the greateſt reſpect, Sir, your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

ADAM FERGUSON.

To his Excellency Henry Laurens, Eſq;
Preſident of the Congreſs."

"By the Earl of Carliſle, Sir Henry Clinton, William Eden, Eſq; and George Johnſtone, Eſq; his Majeſty's Commiſſioners, appointed, with ſufficient powers, to treat, conſult, and agree upon the means of quieting diſorders now ſubſiſting in certain colonies, plantations, and provinces of North America.

UPON a repreſentation from the commander in chief of his Majeſty's forces, That the troops lately ſerving under Lt-Gen. Burgoyne, notwithſtanding the ſolemn convention entered into at Saratoga, in which it is ſtipulated, That the ſaid troops ſhould have a free paſſage to G. Britain, are nevertheleſs, under various pretences, ſtill detained in New England; the following REMONSTRANCES againſt the unjuſt detention of thoſe troops, and REQUISITION for their immediate releaſe, on the condition annexed to the article by which their paſſage to England is ſtipulated, are now ſolemnly made to the American Congreſs.

"WHEREAS the means that have been deviſed by mankind to mitigate the horrors of war, and to facilitate the re-eſtabliſhment of peace, depend on the faith of cartels, military capitulations, conventions, and treaties entered into even during the continuance of hoſtilities, from whence all nations have agreed to obſerve ſuch conventions, as they revere the ſacred obligations of humanity and juſtice, and as they would avoid the horrid practice of retaliations, which, however juſtly due to the guilty in ſuch caſes, but too frequently fall on the innocent;

And whereas, upon theſe conſiderations, all breach of faith, even with an enemy, and all attempts to elude the force of military conventions, or to defeat their ſalutary purpoſes by evaſion or chicane, are juſtly held in deteſtation, and deemed unworthy of any deſcription of perſons aſſuming the character of, or ſtating themſelves as the repreſentatives of nations;

And whereas it was ſtipulated, in the ſecond article of the convention entered into at Saratoga, between Lt-Gen. Burgoyne and Maj.-Gen. Gates, "That a free paſſage be granted to the army under Lt-Gen. Burgoyne to G. Britain, upon condition of not ſerving again in North America during the preſent conteſt; and the port of Boſton is aſſigned for

for the entry of tranſports whenever Gen. Howe ſhall ſo order:" [39. 660.]

His Majeſty's Commiſſioners, now founding their claim on this article, join with the Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's forces, in a peremptory requiſition, That free entrance into the harbour of Boſton be given to tranſports for the immediate embarkation of the ſaid troops, and that they be allowed to depart for G. Britain, in terms of the ſaid convention. And the ſaid Commiſſioners, in order to remove every ſuppoſed difficulty or pretence for delay in the execution of this treaty, ariſing from any paſt, real, apparent, or ſuppoſed infraction of it, by word or writing, on the ſide of either party, hereby offer to renew, on the part of G. Britain, all the ſtipulations of the ſaid convention, and particularly to ratify the condition annexed to the ſecond article thereof above recited, by which thoſe troops are not to ſerve again in North America during the preſent conteſt.

And this requiſition, dated at New York on the 7th of Auguſt 1778, is now ſent to the American Congreſs for their direct and explicit anſwer.

CARLISLE.
H. CLINTON.
WM EDEN.
GEORGE JOHNSTONE.

To his Excellency Henry Laurens, the Preſident, and others the Members of the Congreſs, met at Philadelphia."

While his Majeſty's Commiſſioners expected an anſwer to the above requiſition, they received, on the 16th inſtant, the following papers, tranſmitted by order of the Congreſs; and have thought proper to ſend the anſwers ſubjoined.

"In Congreſs, Aug. 12. 1778.

Reſolved, That a copy of the declaration paſſed yeſterday be ſigned by Mr Preſident, and ſent by a flag to the Commiſſioners of the King of G. Britain, at New York.

Extract from the minutes,
(Certified)
HENRY LAURENS, Preſident,"

"DECLARATION.

WHEREAS George Johnſtone, Eſq; one of the Britiſh Commiſſioners for reſtoring peace in America, on the 10th of April laſt, did write and ſend a letter to Joſeph Reed, Eſq; a member of Congreſs, containing this paragraph, viz.—"The man who can be inſtrumental in bringing us all to act once more in harmony, and to unite together the various powers which this conteſt has driven forth, will deſerve more from the king and the people, from patriotiſm, humanity, and all the tender ties that are affected by the quarrel and reconciliation, than ever were yet beſtowed on humankind;"—And whereas the ſaid George Johnſtone, Eſq; on the 16th of June laſt, wrote and ſent a letter to Robert Morris, Eſq; another member of Congreſs, containing this paragraph, viz. —"I believe the men who have conducted the affairs of America incapable of being influenced by improper motives: but in all ſuch tranſactions there is riſk, and I think that whoever ventures ſhould be ſecured, at the ſame time that honour and emolument ſhould naturally follow the fortune of thoſe who have ſteered the veſſel in the ſtorm, and brought her ſafely into port. I think Waſhington and the Preſident have a right to every favour that grateful nations can beſtow, if they could once more unite our intereſts, and ſpare the miſeries and devaſtations of war;" which letters were laid before Congreſs;—And whereas the ſaid Joſeph Reed, Eſq, hath, in his place in Congreſs, declared, That on Sunday the 21ſt of June laſt, a few days after the evacuation of the city of Philadelphia by the Britiſh troops, he received a written meſſage from a married lady of character, having connections with the Britiſh army, expreſſing a deſire to ſee him on buſineſs which could not be committed to writing: That attending the lady agreeable to her appointment in the evening, after ſome previous converſation reſpecting her connections, the buſineſs and characters of the Britiſh Commiſſioners, and particularly of Gov. Johnſtone, (meaning the ſaid George Johnſtone, Eſq;), were the ſubject of general converſation; which being more confined, the lady enlarged upon the great talents and amiable qualities of that gentleman; and added, That in ſeveral converſations with her, he (Governor Johnſtone) had expreſſed the moſt favourable ſentiments of him (Mr Reed), and that it was particularly wiſhed to engage his (Mr Reed's) intereſt to promote the object of their commiſſion, viz. a reunion between the two countries, if conſiſtent with his principles and judgement; and that in ſuch caſe it could not be deemed unbecoming

or improper in government (meaning the Britiſh) to take a favourable notice of ſuch conduct; and that in this inſtance he (Mr Reed) might have ten thouſand pounds Sterling; and any office in the colonies, (meaning theſe United States), in his Majeſty's gift, (meaning in the gift of his Britannic Majeſty's);" to which, finding an anſwer was expected, he (Mr Reed) replied, "He was not worth purchaſing; but ſuch as he was, the King of Great Britain was not rich enough to do it;"—And whereas the ſaid paragraphs written, and ſent as aforeſaid, by George Johnſtone, Eſq; and the ſaid declaration made by Joſeph Reed, Eſq; call loudly on Congreſs to expreſs their ſenſe upon them: Therefore

Reſolved, That the contents of the ſaid paragraphs, and the particulars in the ſaid declaration, in the opinion of Congreſs, cannot but be conſidered as direct attempts to corrupt and bribe the Congreſs of the United States of America.

Reſolved, That as Congreſs feel, ſo they ought to demonſtrate the higheſt and moſt pointed indignation againſt ſuch daring and atrocious attempts to corrupt their integrity.

Reſolved, That it is incompatible with the honour of Congreſs to hold any manner of correſpondence or intercourſe with the ſaid George Johnſtone, Eſq; eſpecially to negotiate with him upon affairs in which the cauſe of liberty and virtue is intereſted. And, for the propriety of ſuch conduct, we make and publiſh to the world this our declaration.

Done in Congreſs, at Philadelphia, this 11th of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord 1778, and in the third year of the Independence of America.

By order of Congreſs,

HENRY LAURENS, Preſident."

"DECLARATION.

New York, Aug. 26. 1778.

GEORGE JOHNSTONE, one of the Commiſſioners appointed by his Majeſty to carry into execution the gracious purpoſes of his Majeſty and his Parliament for quieting the diſorders now ſubſiſting in North America, and for maintaining the people of theſe provinces in the clear and perfect enjoyment of their liberties and rights, having ſeen a declaration of the American Congreſs, ſigned by Henry Laurens their Preſident, dated the 11th of Auguſt, to which, for certain aſſumed reaſons therein ſpecified, is ſubjoined the following reſolution,

"That it is incompatible with the honour of Congreſs to hold any manner of correſpondence or intercourſe with the ſaid George Johnſtone, Eſq; eſpecially to negotiate with him upon affairs in which the cauſe of liberty and virtue is intereſted;"

The ſaid George Johnſtone, for himſelf, ſays, That he is far from conſidering the ſaid reſolution of the Congreſs as offenſive to him; that he rather receives it as a mark of diſtinction, to which he is by no means intitled, either by his exertions in the cauſe in which he is employed, or by his abilities for improving any future circumſtances that may occur towards fulfilling the purpoſes of the commiſſion under which he is appointed:

That he ſhall be happy to find, when this exception as to him ſhall be removed, that the Congreſs are inclined to retract their former declaration, and to negotiate with others upon terms equally conducive to the happineſs of both countries. At the ſame time he is inclined to believe, that the ſaid reſolution of Congreſs has been iſſued upon ſimilar motives with thoſe reſolutions reſpecting the cartouch-boxes of Gen. Burgoyne's army [184.], and calculated as an excuſe to a deluded people for not ſending an explicit anſwer to a plain requiſition, that was made to the Congreſs from his Majeſty's Commiſſioners, with regard to the unfortunate ſoldiers who are detained at Boſton, under every indignity, contrary to the public faith of a ſolemn convention ſigned at Saratoga; and alſo to ſerve as a pretext to the unhappy conſtituents of the Congreſs, who are ſuffering under the various calamities of war, for diſappointing the good effects of the commiſſion which the real friends of America had ſo long requeſted by the moſt ſolemn petitions, reſolutions, and public declarations, and which ſo many of the inhabitants of this continent now deſire to ſee carried into full effect.

As the great purpoſe Mr Johnſtone had in view in coming to North America, was to promote a reconciliation between G. Britain and her colonies, with a full determination to do nothing that could have a tendency to prevent it; in order therefore to defeat the purpoſes intended by this reſolution of Congreſs, the ſubſcriber George Johnſtone thinks proper to decline acting as a commiſſioner, or otherwiſe interfering in any meſſage, anſwer,

anſwer, agreement, negotiation, matter, or thing, that may regard the ſaid Congreſs; which he does with ſo much the more pleaſure, as he is perfectly ſatisfied the buſineſs will be left in more able and ſufficient hands; reſerving to himſelf the liberty, if he ſhould judge proper, of publiſhing, before he leaves North America, a juſtification of his conduct, againſt the aſperſions thrown on his character.

When the Congreſs were contending for eſſential privileges neceſſary to the preſervation of their liberty, under ſolemn declarations, that their reſiſtance was calculated merely to obtain redreſs upon theſe points; Mr Johnſtone ſhould have been ſorry to have incurred their cenſure, though unheard in his defence, and upon a chain of evidence ſo totally inconcluſive as to him.

At preſent, when the Congreſs can remain deaf to the cries of ſo many of their fellow-ſubjects, who are ſuffering by the miſeries of war, and from motives of private ambition can ſo far fully the principles upon which their firſt reſiſtance was made, as to bow to a French Ambaſſador, and league with the ancient enemy of both our countries, from whoſe hoſtile deſigns G. Britain has ſo often reſcued the inhabitants of North America, and this for the avowed purpoſe of reducing the power of the parent-ſtate [248. 463, 76.], after all their juſt claims are gratified, and thereby injuring their neareſt and deareſt friends and relations, forgetting all the principles of virtue and liberty that ought to regulate the conduct of men in ſociety; Mr Johnſtone is not anxious about the good opinion of ſuch a body, notwithſtanding the regard he ſhall always bear to many of the individuals who compoſe it, from a juſt allowance to be made for men acting under the heats incident to civil commotions, and from a certain knowledge they did entertain, and a perſuaſion that they do now entertain different ſentiments.

With reſpect to the people of America at large, the ſubſcriber ſincerely wiſhes to avoid every ſubject of offence which deſigning men may poſſibly intend to create, by exciting angry paſſions in return to perſonal provocations, and thereby defeat any effects of good-will towards Mr Johnſtone, which the remembrance of former good offices he has rendered them might occaſion.

GEORGE JOHNSTONE."

(COPY.)

"DECLARATION.

WHEREAS the Earl of Carliſle, Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the Bath, and William Eden, Eſq; three of his Majeſty's Commiſſioners, appointed, with ſufficient powers, to treat, conſult, and agree, upon the means of quieting diſorders now ſubſiſting in certain of the colonies, plantations, and provinces of North America, have received a declaration of the American Congreſs, dated the 11th inſtant, which relates to a gentleman with whom they have the honour to be joined in commiſſion, and is meant to affect him as a commiſſioner; they hereby think proper, on their part, ſolemnly to declare, That they had not any knowledge, either directly or indirectly, of the letter and converſation alluded to in the ſaid declaration, until they ſaw them made public in the newspapers. At the ſame time they do not mean either to imply any aſſent to the conſtruction put on private correſpondence which the Congreſs have thought proper to publiſh, or to intimate a belief that any perſon could have been authoriſed to hold the converſation to which the ſaid declaration of the Congreſs alludes; —nor do they, on the other hand, mean to enter into an explanation of the conduct of that gentleman, whoſe abilities and integrity require no vindication from them. But they think proper, in juſtice to that gentleman, as well as to themſelves, and to the commiſſion with which they are charged, to ſay, That, in the many converſations which he has had with them upon the meaſures adopted to reſtore the peace of theſe colonies, the principle of all his reaſonings ſeemed to be, that the offers of Great Britain were obviouſly adapted to promote and eſtabliſh the liberties, peace, opulence, increaſe, ſecurity, and permanent happineſs of the inhabitants of this continent, and that thoſe bleſſings in an equal degree were not to be expected from any other connection or mode of government whatever. When therefore the King's Commiſſioners tranſmitted to the Congreſs the acts of parliament, to exempt the colonies for ever from Britiſh taxation, and to ſecure their charter and eſtabliſhed governments; and when they added, that they were authoriſed and deſirous to reſtore peace, to revive free intercourſe and mutual affection, to pre-

ſerve

ſerve the value and promote the credit of the paper-circulation, to give ſatiſfaction and ſecurity for ever on the ſubject of the military eſtabliſhments, and to extend every freedom to trade; they felt that they were enabled to ſtipulate, and had offered, not only every thing that is or can be propoſed by the French alliance, but alſo many advantages to this continent, which can never by any poſſibility be derived from that unnatural connection.

And they remain aſtoniſhed at the calamities in which the unhappy people of theſe colonies continue to be involved from the blind deference which their leaders profeſs towards a power that has ever ſhewn itſelf an enemy to all civil and religious liberty; and whoſe offers, his Majeſty's Commiſſioners muſt repeat, whatever may be the pretended date and preſent form of them, were made only in conſequence of the plan of accommodation previouſly concerted in G. Britain, and with a view to prevent the reconciliation propoſed, and to prolong this deſtructive war.

This aſſertion is made on the credit of the following facts.

It is well known to this whole continent, that public intimation of the conciliatory propoſitions on the part of G. Britain was given to the Britiſh Parliament, and conſequently to the whole world, in the month of November laſt; and the reaſons for delaying thoſe propoſitions till after the receſs for the holidays, were at the ſame time given to the Houſe of Commons.

It is equally well known, that the preliminaries of a French treaty, with which Mr Simeon Deane firſt went to ſea in the frigate called La Belle Poule, did not bear date earlier than the 16th of December.

It cannot be a ſecret to the Congreſs, that thoſe preliminaries led to a treaty of commerce only, and were tranſmitted to America in that inconcluſive form, becauſe the conceſſions made by France on the one hand were ſo unſatisfactory, and the conditions required of America on the other ſo exceptionable, that the Commiſſioners of the Congreſs did not think proper to proceed until they ſhould be ſpecially authoriſed.

Mr Simeon Deane, after having been ſome weeks at ſea, was obliged to put back into one of the French ports, and returned to Paris. In the mean time, the parliament had met again on the 20th of January, and the propoſitions to be made, though not formally ſtated till the 17th of February, were occaſionally during the whole interval a ſubject of diſcuſſion in all the preparatory debates upon the ſtate of the nation. It was, during this interval, and not before, that France, being informed of the liberal and extenſive nature of the intended offers, thought it expedient, for the purpoſe of prolonging the war, and of making theſe colonies the inſtruments of her ambition, to new-model and enlarge her propoſals.

Still, however, the full powers are not pretended to have been given to Monſ. Gerard before the 30th of January; and whatever time the treaties thus notoriouſly flowing from the generous meaſures of G. Britain may have been dated by the French miniſters, either in fact or by colluſion, for the purpoſe of giving an uncandid interpretation to the proceedings of the Britiſh parliament; whatever too may have been the dates of the diſpatches which accompanied thoſe treaties; it is well known, that neither treaties, nor letters notifying treaties, were ſent from France before the 8th of March.

When theſe particulars, together with all the other circumſtances attending the conduct of the French court towards theſe colonies during the years 1775, 1776, and 1777, moſt of which muſt be well known to the American Congreſs, are duly conſidered, the deſigns of France, the ungenerous motives of her policy, and the degree of faith due to her profeſſions, will become too obvious to need any illuſtration.

And his Majeſty's Commiſſioners thought, and ſtill think themſelves intitled to expect, that the General Congreſs ſhould not, on the ground of ſuch treaties, even if the conſtitution under which they act had authoriſed them, aſſume the deciſive part which they have taken, without previouſly conſulting the Aſſemblies of their different Provinces, and making their conſtituents acquainted with all the facts upon which a true judgement might be formed.

New York,
Aug. 26. 1778."

CARLISLE.
H. CLINTON.
WM. EDEN.

Publiſhed by order of their Excellencies his Majeſty's Commiſſioners,
ADAM FERGUSON, Sec."

Connecticut Journal, Auguſt 5. 1778.

The concluding part of a letter addreſſed to the Britiſh Commiſſioners.

A letter has been laid before Congreſs, ſigned *Geo. Johnſtone*, dated, *Philadelphia, June* 10. 1778, directed, *To the Hon. Francis Dana, Eſq;* and, among other things, the writer ſays,

"There are three facts I wiſh to aſſure you of."

Firſt, "Dr Franklin, on the 29th of March laſt, in diſcuſſing the ſeveral articles we wiſh to make the baſis of our treaty, was perfectly ſatisfied they were beneficial to North America, and ſuch as ſhe ſhould accept."

Deciſively to deſtroy this poſition, I have only to ſtate two or three points.

The Hon. Silas Deane has informed me, That a ſecret negotiator from Britain did arrive at Paſſy, immediately preceding the 29th of March laſt, and applied to Dr Franklin: That he himſelf left Paris the 1ſt of April, in order to imbark at Toulon for America: That at Toulon he received a letter from Dr Franklin, dated the 7th of April. Mr Deane put the letter into my hand; and, with his permiſſion, I extracted the following paragraph:—"The negotiator is gone back, apparently much chagrined at his little ſucceſs. I have promiſed him faithfully, That ſince his propoſitions could not be accepted, they ſhould be buried in oblivion."—With every American I have no doubt but this teſtimony by Dr Franklin will greatly outweigh the teſtimony given by Gov. Johnſtone and his negotiator, who has divulged the propoſitions he deſired the Doctor to bury in oblivion. But there was deſign in this conduct:—it is ſo obvious that I need not point it out.

Second, "That this treaty with France was not the firſt that France had exacted, and with which Mr Simeon Deane had put to ſea, but granted and acceded to after the ſentiments of the people of G. Britain had fully changed;" meaning with regard to the meaſures to be purſued with America, conciliation inſtead of coercion.

Upon this ſecond article I muſt obſerve, That the Hon. Silas Deane, to whom I read it, and who was at the court of France during the whole time of any negotiation there for a treaty between France and America, aſſures me, that France never exacted any terms from America but thoſe contained in the treaties of the 6th of February; and that Mr Simeon Deane had never put to ſea with any other treaties: That it is true he had put to ſea preceding this period, but only charged with the declaration of the court of France, delivered by Monſ. Gerard on the 16th of December, to the American Commiſſioners, of whom Mr Deane was one, and with letters from the Commiſſioners, informing Congreſs, that the treaty would be formed agreeable to that declaration; a declaration which I have already ſtated in my letter to your Excellencies of the 17th of June, at Yorktown [476.]. And thus, from the expreſs authority of the Hon. Mr Deane, Gov. Johnſtone ſtands fully confuted.

As for the third fact, "That Spain, unaſked, had ſent a formal meſſage, diſapproving of the conduct of France," I have only to ſay, that as I cannot offer evidence againſt it, for argument I will admit the fact may be ſo. And what then? Will Gov. Johnſtone pretend to ſay, Spain now diſapproves the conduct of France?—It is known to the world, that France and Spain are in the moſt perfect confidence together. France is now at war with G. Britain; Gov. Johnſtone now knows this fact; and I aſſure myſelf that he does not doubt that Spain is either at this moment alſo at war with G. Britain, or very ſhortly will be. A few weeks will aſcertain this matter, and demonſtrate that the Governor is content to catch at a ſtraw. When his Excellency wrote this on the 10th of June, he had then to learn, that the Count d'Eſtaign had failed from Toulon; and that the Spaniſh plate-fleet had arrived at Cadiz.

I now call upon Johnſtone relative to a more ſerious ſubject: his perſonal honour is intereſted. The following particulars are not unworthy his notice.——[Here he tranſcribes, from the Declaration of Congreſs [534.], a paragraph of Gov. Johnſtone's letter to Mr Morris, beginning, "I believe the men," &c. and Mr Reed's declaration, beginning, "On Sunday," &c.]

It is needleſs for me to make any reflections upon ſuch particulars. I bid your Excellencies farewell.

WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON.

Philadelphia, July 18. 1778."

Wit flows on both ſides of the Atlantic.——The following advertiſement was paſted

Paſted up in ſeveral places of New York in the night-time.

"TO BE SOLD,

THE Britiſh Rights in America; conſiſting, amongſt other articles, of the Thirteen Provinces in rebellion, which Great Britain, *in the hour of her inſolence* [431. 530.], attempted to ſubdue; the reverſion of the government of Quebec, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Eaſt and Weſt Florida; the territories of the Hudſon's-bay company; a reſpectable body of troops; a conſiderable part of the Royal navy; and all the loyal ſubjects in America.

The Britiſh Weſt Indies will be included in the ſale, if agreeable.

Apply to G——e J———e, Eſq; who is deſirous to conclude a *private* bargain.

Conditions of ſale to be ſeen in the hands of Henry Laurens, Eſq; Preſident of the Congreſs.

To make it eaſy for the purchaſers, a ſeat in Congreſs will be taken in part payment, the reſt in Continental currency.

N. B. Diſcount will be allowed for all the loyaliſts who have been murdered ſince April 18. 1775." [37. 229. 300.]

A fire broke out in New York about one o'clock in the morning of Aug. 10. by which about 300 houſes were burnt. There were ſuſpicions of its having been done by incendiaries.

On the 22d of September Gov. William Livingſtone of New Jerſey iſſued a proclamation, viz.

"Whereas the Britiſh troops both in New York and on Long iſland are ſo greatly diſtreſſed for want of proviſions, and eſpecially of bread, as already to have had ſeveral mutinies among them on that account; and muſt, in a ſhort time, by our preventing them from obtaining any ſupplies by capturing our veſſels, and more eſpecially by ſuppreſſing the villanous practice of directly furniſhing them with proviſions from any part of this ſtate, be reduced to the neceſſity of ſurrendering themſelves priſoners of war, unleſs they ſhould be fortunate enough to ſteal an eſcape to their own country;

And whereas ſome of the inhabitants of this ſtate, inſtigated by the moſt boundleſs avarice, and equally regardleſs of the bleſſings of peace and the calamities of war, the felicity of freedom and the horrors of bondage, ſtill perſiſt in the hurtful practice of enabling the enemy, by ſupplying them with proviſions, and eſpecially with flour and grain, to continue their ſavage depredations, after having totally abandoned all hopes of conqueſt, and every proſpect of ſucceeding in the purpoſe of enſlaving this incorruptible and invincible country;

And whereas the Hon. the Congreſs, by their reſolution of the 14th inſtant, conſidering it as of the firſt importance to continue the diſtreſs prevailing in the enemy's fleet and army at New York for want of proviſions, have requeſted me to take the moſt effectual meaſures to enforce the due obſervance of the ſaid embargo, I have therefore thought fit to iſſue this proclamation, hereby ſtrictly commanding all the officers of this ſtate, both civil and military, and earneſtly requeſting all other the loyal citizens thereof, as they tender the welfare of their country, the glorious cauſe of liberty, and the ſpeedy reſtoration of peace, to exert their moſt vigorous efforts in ſupport of the ſaid embargo; and particularly enjoining the civil and military officers of the counties of Monmouth and Bergen to uſe their utmoſt vigilance in preventing all commercial intercourſe with the enemy, and to ſeize and ſecure all perſons concerned in tranſporting any proviſions to any place in their poſſeſſion, ſo that they may be brought to ſpeedy and condign puniſhment."

Gen. Waſhington, in a letter to Gen. Gates, dated, Camp, White Plains, July 6. 1778, ſpeaking of the action at Freehold or Monmouth, ſays, "Of our troops, 7 officers, 52 rank and file, were killed, among whom were Col. Bonner of Pennſylvania, Maj. Dickenſon of Virginia; 17 officers, and 120 rank and file, wounded. Killed 59, wounded 137. Total 196.

Of the enemy, 248 rank and file were killed and left on the field, and 4 officers. Wounded 1211, priſoners 157: deſerted ſince they left White Plains 1512. Total 3092. Among the ſlain was Col. Monckton." [434, 88.]

The accounts of military and naval operations received by the miniſtry in October are long and intereſting. They were publiſhed in a Gazette-Extraordinary of Oct. 15. and in an ordinary Gazette of Oct. 28. and a Supplemental Gazette the day following. We inſert the moſt material.

Gen. Clinton, in a letter to Lord G. Germaine, dated, New York, Aug. 11.

ſent by Capt. Wilſon, of the 72d regiment, in the Duke of Cumberland packet-boat, which arrived at Falmouth, Oct. 11. in thirty-four days from New York, tranſmits extracts from three letters received from Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert Pigot, and concludes his own letter thus. "By diſpatches, which I have juſt now received from St Auguſtine, from Gov. Tonyn and Brig.-Gen. Prevoſt, dated the 11th and 25th of laſt month, I find, that the rebels have been checked in their attempts upon the frontiers of Eaſt Florida; and that they are now under no apprehenſions of the enemy's being able to effect any thing againſt that province."—— We now inſert the extracts of the letters from Gen. Pigot to Gen. Clinton, viz.

"*Newport, July* 31. *& Aug.* 1. The French fleet appeared the 29th, about eleven in the morning. The Anſpach regiments and Browne's corps, who were at Conanicut, were immediately withdrawn, leaving a detachment in the redoubts. The next morning two line-of-battle ſhips came up to Narraganzet paſſage. Our battery hulled one of them twice: they anchored oppoſite the north end of Conanicut. Two 36 gun frigates and a brig are in the Seconnet paſſage: upon their moving towards the King's-Fiſher and galleys, they were ſet fire to and blown up. This day the two two-deckers have been endeavouring to return to ſea, and join the fleet, which has been tacking backwards and forward the whole day, and this evening are come to an anchor off Brenton's Ledge, where they anchored upon their firſt coming. They do not ſhew any inclination of entering the harbour, and deſtroying the tranſports and Flora frigate. The other frigates are advanced towards Briſtol ferry, near the ſhore, and have been buſy getting out their proviſions, guns, and powder; but if the two-deckers go and join the fleet, they will come into the harbour, and land their guns and ſtores. The parties at the redoubts on Conanicut are withdrawn, and the ſheep and oxen brought off the iſland. Every thing is prepared for the regiments at the advanced poſts, and the out detachments, to retire within our redoubts, where we intend to make our ſtand, and oppoſe any force that may come againſt us. It is uncertain where the landings are to be; I have twice endeavoured to get an inhabitant from the main, but both times failed in the attempt: this evening another perſon has offered to land and gain intelligence. There is very little appearance that the rebels are ready, from the few that are ſeen on either ſhore; but it is likely the grand imbarkation will come from Providence, where all their tents, ſtores, and proviſions are. The commiſſary's ſtores are removed from houſes on the wharfs to the rope-walk; and the navy-proviſions are removing from the town.—— *Aug.* 1. The wind has been againſt the two ſhips in the Narraganzet paſſage, ſo cannot ſay if they mean to join the fleet, or continue where they are; but they are at preſent of little uſe to them."

"*Newport, Aug.* 2. Laſt night I ſent aſhore, and brought off two inhabitants; the one belonging to Warwick Neck, the other to North Kingſton. They give an account, that every thing is nearly ready; and that it is believed next Wedneſday or Thurſday three different landings will be attempted; one from Briſtol, another from the Seconnet ſhore, and the third from the fleet, and the iſland of Conanicut, where a force is to be aſſembled. It is ſaid Gen. Arnold, with troops from the Delaware, is on board the French fleet. The militia from the New-England provinces are drafted, and marched to Providence. Theſe people ſay, that the Admiral is determined to deſtroy the town, and will ſail into the harbour whenever the other landings at the north of the iſland are to take place. The two frigates and brig are ſtill in the Seconnet, and the two line-of-battle ſhips have not been able to get out of the Narraganzet paſſage. The French have put two guns on the Dumplins, and, it is ſaid, a force will be ſent on that iſland this day. All our baggage is brought in from the camps, that the regiments may retreat as convenient as poſſible when found neceſſary."

"*Newport, Aug.* 3. Since I wrote yeſterday, two armed brigs have arrived in the Seconnet, alongſide the French frigates, full of men: the officers could not tell whether they were rebels or French, ſoldiers or ſailors. The brigs continue with the frigates, but the men are either put on board the frigates, or landed. Yeſterday and to-day a great number of ſmall veſſels, and two ſhips ſuppoſed to be rebel-frigates, went up the Narraganzet paſſage from ſea towards Providence, ſuppoſed to be full of men; but they were at too great a diſtance to diſcover any thing

thing particular. About 200 French marines were seen to-day ashore on Conanicut, and a number of men about the Dumplins. It is thought to be a working party. We shall make the signal on the high ground near the place you desire; and, if in my power, will execute the rest of what you recommend. If the French fleet comes into the harbour, the Seconnet passage will be open. We are making a redoubt to secure the Gorge from Brenton's Neck, should a landing be made there. In my last I told you, that the people I had made prisoners acquainted me, that the rebels would be ready by Wednesday or Thursday at farthest; that three different landings were intended,—from Bristol, from the Seconnet, and from the fleet and shore at the south end or in the harbour. We are preparing against every event. All the cattle and teams are drove in. The outposts will continue to the last moment, and have orders not to retreat till the fleet enters the harbour, or a landing is attempted. We will make our front as strong as we can. Should they raise batteries against us, it will take time. If they make a sudden attack, I hope we shall defend ourselves well. The troops are healthy, and in good spirits; shall have all the encouragement I can give them to maintain their ground to the last. We have secured most of our provisions and ammunition, and I don't know that any thing is wanting. Three frigates are gone to the north end of the island. I don't think the French will venture after them, lest they may want their assistance when absent."

Lt-Gen. Earl Cornwallis to Ld G. Germaine, New York, Sept. 6.

"Upon receiving information, that, notwithstanding the departure of the French fleet, the rebels still continued the attack at Rhode island, Sir Henry Clinton imbarked in person, with the first battalion of light infantry, the first battalion of grenadiers, and the 3d and 4th brigades under the command of Maj.-Gen. Grey, and proceeded through the sound to the relief of that place. I have received a letter from his Excellency, dated the 1st of this month, off Rhode island, acquainting me, that the enemy had evacuated the island the evening before."

"We learn from Capt. Wilson, (says the compiler of the Gazette), that Ld Howe and Count d'Estaign had been upon the point of an engagement on the 11th of August, and were separated by a storm; that Lord Howe had been joined by the Monmouth, a 64 gun ship, part of Adm. Byron's squadron; and that Count d'Estaign was in Nantasket road on the 29th, and that Lord Howe had anchored opposite to him: that two fleets of victuallers had reached New York, one on the 30th of August, and the other the 1st of September, in which last was the Lioness storeship; that Rear-Adm. Parker, on the 29th of August, with six ships of the line, part of Adm. Byron's squadron, had also reached New York; and that the Hessian and Anspach recruits were spoke with by Capt. Wilson, in New-York river, the 6th of September."

"*Admiralty-office, Oct.* 15. Lieut. Dod, of his Majesty's armed brig the Cabot, arrived at this office from Halifax on Tuesday last, with dispatches from the Hon. Vice-Adm. Byron, and Sir George Collier; of which the following are extracts.

"*From Vice-Adm. Byron, on board the Princess-Royal, Halifax harbour, Aug.* 27. In consequence of their Lordships orders of the 5th of June, I sailed in the morning of the 9th from Plymouth sound [324.], with the squadron under my command, and worked out of the channel against a fresh gale of wind at S. W. Nothing very material happened till the 3d of July, when the squadron was separated in lat. 49. 4. N. long. 26. 48. W. from the Lizard, in a most violent gale at North, with excessive heavy rain. At eight o'clock next evening the storm abated, and shewed only the Princess-Royal, Invincible, Culloden, and Guadaloupe, of the squadron. On the 6th the Culloden was directed to look out in the north-east quarter, and the Guadaloupe in the south-west. The Guadaloupe joined again next afternoon, and kept company till the 21st, when she and the Invincible separated in a very thick fog, upon the banks of Newfoundland. On the 5th of August we fell in with the Culloden, after being a month from us; but she parted company again in the night of the 11th. The Princess-Royal being thus left by herself, I continued my best endeavours to get to Sandy-hook: but the prevailing winds being from the south-west to west, we made

very

very ſlow progreſs. On the 18th of Auguſt, at five in the morning, we diſcovered twelve ſail of ſhips at anchor to leeward of us, about nine or ten miles, Sandy-hook then bearing North 40. Weſt, diſtance 28 leagues. We immediately bore away for them: but at ſix o'clock we perceived they were large ſhips; and ſeveral of them getting under way, and making ſignals to each other, which we did not underſtand, we hauled our wind to the weſtward, in order to clear ſhip; at half paſt ſeven having cleared ſhip, we tacked, and took in the firſt reef of the topſails, ſlung the yards, &c. and got the ſhip in every reſpect fit for action. At nine we tacked to the weſtward: two ſhips of the line were then in chace of us from the fleet, and one of them, which appeared to be the ſmalleſt, came up with us very faſt. At ten we made the private ſignal eſtabliſhed for the American ſquadron; which was not anſwered: before this we had loſt ſight of the fleet; and in half an hour after, the headmoſt and ſmalleſt of the chaſing ſhips backed her mizentopſail, to let the ſternmoſt and largeſt ſhip, which appeared to be of 74 or 80 guns, come up with her: as ſoon as ſhe got up, they made ſome ſignal, and both bore away for their fleet: which ſurpriſed us greatly; for they were not above three miles diſtant, and had ſo much the advantage in ſailing, that they might have been up with us in leſs than two hours, had they continued the chace. The weather was very hazy when we were at the neareſt to this fleet: one ſhip was obſerved to have loſt her boltſprit, and another to have jury-topmaſts; one carried a flag at the main, and another a flag at the fore-top gallant maſt-heads, which, with the ſignal they made to each other, and the whole of their conduct and appearance, left us in no doubt of their being the French ſquadron under the command of Monſ. d'Eſtaing: and I flatter myſelf, that if the ſquadron I was intruſted with had not been ſeparated, I ſhould have completely fulfilled his Majeſty's intentions, and their Lordſhips orders; but unfortunately I had no ſhip with me. I did not think it adviſeable, after this, to try with the Princeſs-Royal alone, to reach Sandy-hook: neither could I attempt to get to Rhode iſland, as the enemy's ſquadron lay directly between us and both theſe places: I therefore determined to puſh for Halifax, and arrived here laſt night. I found no ſhip here of force, except the Culloden, whoſe commander had judged it expedient to bear away for this harbour, where he arrived the 16th. Not a moment ſhall be loſt in getting the Princeſs-Royal put in a condition for the ſea. As ſoon as that is done, I purpoſe ſailing with her and the Culloden, to form a junction with Lord Howe, of which I have endeavoured to give his Lordſhip notice, by a ſmall ſloop belonging to the naval yard, which Commiſſioner Hughes has lent for that ſervice."

"*From ditto, in ditto ſhip and harbour, Sept.* 3. The Princeſs-Royal having got a ſupply of water and proviſions, and her foremaſt being ſecured in the beſt manner circumſtances will admit of, I purpoſe ſailing hence to-morrow, with her, the Culloden, Diamond frigate, and Diſpatch ſloop: I take the two laſt becauſe they are clean, and their commanders well acquainted with the navigation of the coaſt, which makes me hope they will be found extremely uſeful. Capt. Fielding was charged with the command of the King's ſhips employed on the coaſt of Nova Scotia; but as I have thought it expedient to take him with me, Sir George Collier is directed to carry on the duty which Capt. Fielding was intruſted with."

"*From Sir George Collier, on board the Rainbow, in Halifax harbour, Sept.* 8. I have the honour to inform their Lordſhips, that Vice-Adm. Byron ſailed from hence on the 4th inſtant, with his Majeſty's ſhips Princeſs-Royal, Culloden, Diamond, Diſpatch, and Hope ſloops, in order to join the ſquadron under the command of the Viſcount Howe.—A French ſhip of 74 guns, called Le Cæſar, arrived about eighteen days ago at Boſton, in a ſhattered condition, having had a warm action with the Iſis, who had killed and wounded fifty of her men, amongſt which number was her captain, Monſ. Bougainville, who has loſt his arm in the action.—The French ſquadron under Le Compte d'Eſtaing, after being diſperſed in a hard gale of wind, which diſmaſted two of their principal ſhips, arrived ſingly at Boſton, where they are at preſent refitting.—I have the ſatisfaction to inform their Lordſhips, that the troops compoſing this garriſon are very healthy, and in good ſpirits, and from the many additional batteries and works, there is great reaſon to believe, that any attempt

attempt of the enemy againſt the place would prove abortive. — I have directed his Majeſty's armed brig Cabot to proceed with theſe diſpatches to England with the utmoſt expedition."

"N. B. Lieut. Dod, (ſays the compiler of the Gazette), in his paſſage fell in with the Hinchinbrook ſloop, one of Vice-Adm. Montagu's ſquadron, on the banks of Newfoundland; whoſe commander informed him, that Commodore Evans, in the Invincible, had put into St John's in that iſland; and, having repaired her damages, had again proceeded to ſea."

"*Whitehall, Oct.* 27. The diſpatches, of which the following are extracts, from Gen. Clinton, to Ld G. Germaine, were received on Sunday laſt, from Lieut. Grove, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Apollo, which left New York on the 17th of September, and arrived at Plymouth on the 23d inſtant.

"*New York, Sept.* 15. 1778.

I detached Maj.-Gen. Tryon, ſome time ago, to the eaſt end of Long iſland, to ſecure the cattle upon that part; in which ſituation he could either reinforce Rhode iſland, or make a deſcent on Connecticut, as circumſtances might occur; and tranſports for 4000 men were lying then in the ſound, and that number of troops ready for embarkation on the ſhorteſt notice.

In this ſtate things were, when Lord Howe ſailed for Rhode iſland; and it was my intention to proceed up the ſound, with the troops above mentioned, that they might be within his Lordſhip's reach, in caſe we ſhould ſee an opportunity for landing them to act with advantage: but, on the 27th of laſt month, at the inſtant they were embarked, I received a letter from Lord Howe, incloſing one from Maj.-Gen. Pigot, by which I was informed, that the French fleet had quitted Rhode iſland; but that the rebels were ſtill there in great force.

I thought it adviſeable to ſail immediately for the relief of that place: but contrary winds detained us till the 31ſt; and, on our arrival, we found that the enemy had evacuated the iſland. For particulars I muſt beg leave to refer your Lordſhip to Sir Robert Pigot's letter, a copy of which I have the honour to incloſe. I was not without hopes, that I ſhould have been able to effect a landing, in ſuch manner as to have made the retreat of the rebels from Rhode iſland very precarious; or that an opening would have offered for attacking Providence with advantage. Being thwarted in both theſe views by the retreat of the rebels, as the wind was fair, I proceeded towards New London, where I had reaſon to believe there were many privateers; but the wind coming unfavourable juſt as I arrived off that port, and continuing ſo for twenty-four hours, I left the fleet, directing Maj.-Gen. Grey to proceed to Bedford, a noted rendezvous for privateers, &c. and in which there were a number of captured ſhips at that time. For the particulars of his ſucceſs, which has certainly been very complete, I muſt beg leave to refer your Lordſhip to the incloſed letter."

Maj.-Gen. Pigot to Gen. Clinton, Newport, Rhode iſland, Aug. 31.

A ſummary of tranſactions from July 29. *when the French fleet arrived, to Aug.* 28.

"From the firſt appearance of the fleet to the 8th inſtant, our utmoſt exertions were directed to removing to places of ſecurity the proviſions, ammunition, and military and naval ſtores, which were either on board ſhip, or on the wharfs, preparing a fortified camp, and diſpoſing everything for reſiſting the combined attacks of the French and rebels upon us; and I immediately withdrew from Conanicut Brown's provincial corps, and two regiments of Anſpach, which had been ſtationed there. The next morning the guns on the Beaver tail and Dumplin batteries, the former of which was directed with ſome effect againſt two line-of-battle ſhips that entered the Narraganzet paſſage, were rendered unſerviceable, as the fleet entering the harbour would cut off all communication with that iſland; of which the French Admiral ſoon after took a temporary poſſeſſion, and landed the marines of his ſquadron. During this period, from the movements of the French ſhips in the Seconnet on the 30th, the King's-Fiſher and two gallies were obliged to be ſet on fire; and afterwards, on the 5th inſtant, the four advanced frigates, from the approach of two of the enemy's line-of-battle ſhips from the Naraganzet, were likewiſe deſtroyed, after ſaving ſome of their ſtores, and ſecuring the landing of the ſeamen.

When it was evident the French fleet were coming into the harbour, it became neceſſary to collect our forces, and withdraw the troops from the north parts of the iſland; which was accordingly done

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that evening. I likewiſe ordered all the cattle on the iſland to be drove within our lines, leaving only one cow with each family, and every carriage and intrenching tool to be ſecured, as the only meaſures that could be deviſed to diſtreſs the rebels, and impede their progreſs.

On the 8th inſtant, at noon, the French fleet (which from its firſt appearance had continued with little variation at anchor about three miles from the mouth of the harbour) got under way, and ſtanding in under a light ſail, kept up a warm fire on Brenton's point, Goat iſland, and the north batteries, which were manned by ſeamen of the deſtroyed frigates, and commanded by Capt. Chriſtian, Lieut[s] Forreſt and Otway of the navy, who returned the fire with great ſpirit, and in a good direction. The laſt of theſe works had been previouſly ſtrengthened, and ſome tranſports ſunk in its front, as an effectual meaſure to block up the paſſage between it and Roſe iſland.

The next morning we had the pleaſure to ſee the Engliſh fleet, and I immediately ſent on board to communicate to Lord Howe our ſituation, and that of the enemy. By nine o' clock the following day the French fleet repaſſed our batteries, and ſailed out of the harbour, firing on them as before, and having it returned with equal ſpirit on our ſide. By this cannonade from the ſhips on both days, very fortunately not one man was hurt, or any injury done, except to ſome houſes in town.

I ſhall now proceed to inform your Excellency of the movements of the enemy from the 9th inſtant, when they landed at Howland's ferry.

The badneſs of the weather for ſome days muſt have prevented their tranſporting of ſtores, or being in readineſs to approach us, as they did not make their appearance near us till the 14th, when a large body took poſſeſſion of Honyman's hill.

To repel any attempts from that quarter, a breaſtwork was directed to be made along the heights from Green End to Iriſh's redoubt, which was ſtrengthened by an abbatis.

On the 17th, the enemy was diſcovered breaking ground on Honyman's hill; on the ſummit of which, and on the right of the Green-End road, they were conſtructing a battery. The next day another was commenced by them for five guns to their left, and in a direct line with the former, which was prepared for four. On this day a line of approach was likewiſe begun by them from the battery on the right to Green-End road, which works we endeavoured to obſtruct by keeping a continual fire on them. The 19th the enemy opened their left battery, which obliged our encampment to be removed further in the rear. This day we began another line, for the greater ſecurity of our left, from Iriſh's redoubt to Fomini hill; and I directed a battery of one twenty-four and two eighteen pounders to be raiſed on our right breaſtwork to counteract thoſe of the enemy, which was opened the following day, when they were obſerved buſied in forming a ſecond approach from the firſt, to a nearer diſtance on the road.

At noon the French fleet again came in view, much diſabled, and anchored off the port; where it continued till the 22d, when it finally diſappeared.

This day the rebels were conſtructing two other batteries much lower down the hill than the former, one on the right for five, the other on the left of Green-End road for ſeven guns; both which were opened the next day; when I found it neceſſary to attempt ſilencing them, and therefore ordered a battery for ſeven heavy guns on commanding ground near Green End, which, from the obſtructions given by the enemy's fire, could not be completed till the 25th, when the rebels thought proper to cloſe the embraſures of their lower batteries, and make uſe of them for mortars. During this time they had been conſtructing, on the height of the eaſt road, another for one of thirteen inches; and this day began a third approach in front, and to the right of their lower batteries.

The 26th, obſerving the enemy to diſcontinue their works, and learning, from deſerters, they were removing the officers baggage and heavy artillery, I detached Lt-Col. Bruce, with 100 men of the 54th regiment, in the night over Eaſton's beach in queſt of intelligence; who with great addreſs ſurpriſed and brought off a piquet of two officers and twenty-five men, without any loſs. Some of Col. Fanning's corps, at different times, exerted themſelves in taking off people from the enemy's advanced poſts; but little intelligence to be depended on was ever obtained from them: nor were other attempts to procure it more efficacious, as from all that could be learned, it was

doubtful

doubtful whether their intentions were to attack our lines or retreat.

On the 27th the Sphynx and two other ſhips of war arrived; and I had the honour of being informed by Col. Stuart of your Excellency's intention to reinforce this poſt.

On the following day the Vigilant galley took a ſtation to cover the left flank of the army; and at ten o' clock that night the rebels made an attempt to ſurpriſe a ſubaltern's picquet from the Anſpach corps; but were repulſed, after killing one man and wounding two others.

The 29th, at break of day, it was perceived, that the enemy had retreated during the night; upon which Maj.-Gen. Preſcott was ordered to detach a regiment from the ſecond line under his command, over Eaſton's beach, towards the left flank of the enemy's encampment, and a part of Brown's corps was directed to take poſſeſſion of their works. At the ſame time Brig.-Gen. Smith was detached with the 22d and 43d regiments, and the flank-companies of the 38th and 54th, by the eaſt road; Maj.-Gen. Loſsberg marching by the weſt road, with the Heſſian chaſſeurs and the Anſpach regiments of Voit and Seaboth, in order, if poſſible, to annoy them in their retreat; and upon receiving a report from Gen. Smith, that the rebels made a ſtand, and were in force upon Quaker's hill, I ordered the 54th and Heſſian regiment of Huyn, with part of Brown's corps, to ſuſtain him: but before they could arrive, the perſeverance of Gen. Smith, and the ſpirited behaviour of the troops, had gained poſſeſſion of the ſtrong poſt on Quaker's hill, and obliged the enemy to retire to their works at the north end of the iſland. On hearing a ſmart fire from the chaſſeurs engaged on the weſt road, I diſpatched Col. Fanning's corps of provincials to join Gen. Loſsberg's; who obliged the rebels to quit two redoubts made to cover their retreat, drove them before him, and took poſſeſſion of Turkey hill. Towards evening, an attempt being made by the rebels to ſurround and cut off the chaſſeurs, who were advanced on the left, the regiments of Fanning and Huyn were ordered up to their ſupport; and, after a ſmart engagement with the enemy, obliged them to retreat to their main body on Windmill hill.

To theſe particulars I am in juſtice obliged to add Brig.-Gen. Smith's report, who, amidſt the general tribute due to the good conduct of every individual under his command, has particularly diſtinguiſhed Lt-Col. Campbell and the 22d regiment, on whom, by their poſition, the greater weight of the action fell. He alſo mentions with applauſe the ſpirited exertions of Lt-Col. Marſh and the 43d regiment, of Capts Coore and Trench, who commanded the flank-companies. He likewiſe acknowledges particular obligations to all the officers and men of the royal artillery, as alſo to the ſeamen who were attached to the field-pieces; and has expreſſed his thanks to Capt. Barry, of the 52d regiment, who was a volunteer on this occaſion, and aſſiſted in carrying his orders. Gen. Loſsberg has given his teſtimony of the very good behaviour of the Anſpach corps, commanded by Col. de Voit, and of Capts Malſburg and Noltenius, with their companies of chaſſeurs.

After theſe actions, the enemy took poſt in great numbers on Windmill hill, and employed themſelves in ſtrengthening that advantageous ſituation.

This night the troops lay on their arms on the ground they had gained, and directions were given for bringing up the camp equipage; artillery were likewiſe ſent for, and preparation made to remove the rebels from their redoubts; but by means of the great number of boats, they retreated in the night of the 30th over Briſtol and Howland's ferry; thus relinquiſhing every hold on the iſland, and reſigning to us its entire poſſeſſion.

During theſe tedious and fatiguing operations, I was much indebted to the active zeal of Capt. Briſbane, and all the captains other officers and men of the navy, who enabled me to man the different batteries with their moſt experienced officers, and beſt men, who by their example and conſtant attention contributed much in the ſupport of the defences. And I muſt alſo take notice of the good inclination for the ſervice ſhewn by the marines of the different ſhips, which occaſioned my giving them in charge the defence of that principal poſt on Fomini hill. Nor can I conclude this account, without expreſſing my ſincere acknowledgements to every officer and ſoldier under my command, and to the ſeveral departments, for their unwearied exertions to counteract ſo many difficulties.

The priſoners taken on the 29th are not many in number; but I have reaſon to believe the killed and wounded of the rebels is greater than that in the return I have the honour to incloſe you of ours.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing.

The troops engaged were, the flank-companies of the 38th and 54th, the 22d and 43d regiments, the royal artillery, Huyn's regiment, 1ſt and 2d battalions Anſpach, Heſſian chaſſeurs, Heſſian artillery, King's American regiment, and ſeamen. In the gazette the numbers in each of theſe are ſpecified; and the totals are, 1 captain, 1 volunteer, 4 ſerjeants, 31 rank and file, 1 driver, killed; 2 captains, 5 lieutenants, 7 enſigns, 13 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 180 rank and file, 2 drivers, wounded; 1 lieutenant, 1 ſerjeant, 10 rank and file, miſſing.

Names of the Officers.

Flank-companies: Lieut. Swiney, 38th, priſoner; Lieut. Lavard, 54th, wounded.

22d reg. Lieut. Cleghorn, Enſ^{n} Borland, Proctor, and Adam, wounded.

43d reg. Enſ^{n} Roche and Aſſleck wounded.

Royal Artillery: Second Lieut. Kemble wounded.

Huyn's reg. Capt. Schallern killed; Capt. Wagoner wounded.

Heſſian chaſſeurs: Capt. Noltenius, Bunau's regiment, Lieut. Murarius, Langrave's, wounded.

King's American regiment: Lieut. Campbell, Enſ^{n} Euſtick and Purdy, wounded.

Volunteer Euſtace, King's American regiment, killed.

Maj.-Gen. Grey to Gen. Clinton, from on board the Carysfort frigate, off Bedford harbour, Sept. 6.

"I am happy to be able to acquaint you, that I have been ſo fortunate, in the fulleſt manner, to execute the ſervice your goodneſs intruſted me with at Bedford and Fair-Haven.

A favourable wind, and every poſſible exertion and aſſiſtance received from the navy, enabled us to land ſo rapidly, yeſterday evening about ſix o'clock, that the enemy had a very few hours notice of our approach: the buſineſs was finiſhed, and the troops all re-imbarked this morning by twelve o'clock, with the loſs, which particularly gives me pleaſure and content, of only five or ſix men wounded, one of whom is ſince dead. The ſtores deſtroyed were valuable, and the number of ſhips burnt about ſeventy, privateers and other ſhips, ready with their cargoes in for ſailing. The only battery they had was on the Fair-Haven ſide, an incloſed fort with eleven pieces of cannon; which was abandoned, and the cannon properly demoliſhed, by Capt. Scott, commanding officer of the artillery, and the magazine blown up.

I cannot enough praiſe the ſpirit, zeal, and activity, of the troops you have honoured me with the command of upon this ſervice, alſo their ſobriety in the midſt of temptation, and obedience to orders, as not one houſe in Bedford and Fair-Haven, I think, was conſumed, that could be avoided, except thoſe with ſtores.

I write in haſte, and not a little tired; therefore muſt beg leave to refer you for the late plan of operations and particulars to Capt. André."

Gen. Clinton to Ld G. Germaine, New York, Sept. 15.

"In obedience to his Majeſty's commands ſignified to me by your Lordſhip, every neceſſary ſtep ſhall be taken by me, for the ſtrict obſervance of what is ſtipulated in the convention of Saratoga, on the part of Lt-Gen. Burgoyne, as well as the fulleſt aſſurance given, that the troops, when imbarked, ſhall be ſent to G. Britain, and every condition agreed upon between Lt-Gen. Burgoyne and Maj.-Gen. Gates, reſpecting them, faithfully obſerved." [533.]

Ditto to ditto, New York, Sept. 21. brought by his Majeſty's ſhip Eagle, and received Oct. 26.

"In my laſt, I had the honour to inform your Lordſhip of the ſucceſs of Maj.-Gen. Grey at Bedford and Fair-Haven. I have now the pleaſure to tranſmit an account of his whole proceedings upon that expedition; which will ſhew how effectually this enterpriſe has been executed, and the very great loſs the enemy have ſuſtained; at the ſame time that it reflects much honour upon the abilities of the general, and the behaviour of the troops employed on the occaſion."

Maj.-Gen. Grey to Gen. Clinton, from on board the Carysfort, Whiteſtone, Sept. 18.

"In the evening of the 4th inſtant, the fleet, with the detachment under my command, ſailed from New London, and ſtood to the eaſtward with a very favourable wind. We were only retarded in the run from thence to Buzzard's bay, by the altering our courſe for ſome

h our

hours in the night, in consequence of the discovery of a strange fleet, which was not known to be Lord Howe's until morning. By five o'clock in the afternoon of the 5th, the ships were at an anchor in Clark's Cove; and the boats having been previously hoisted out, the debarkation of the troops took place immediately. I proceeded without loss of time to destroy the vessels and stores, in the whole extent of Acushnet river, (about six miles), particularly at Bedford and Fair-haven; and having dismantled and burnt a fort on the east side of the river, mounting eleven pieces of heavy cannon, with a magazine and barracks, completed the re-imbarkation before noon the next day. I refer your Excellency to the annexed return for the enemy's losses, as far as we were able to ascertain them, and for our own casualties.

The wind did not admit of any further movement of the fleet the 6th and 7th, than hauling a little distance from the shore. Advantage was taken of this circumstance to burn a large privateer-ship on the stocks, and to send a small armament of boats, with two galleys, to destroy two or three vessels, which being in the stream, the troops had not been able to set fire to.

From the difficulties in passing out of Buzzard's bay into the Vineyard sound, through Quicksee's hole, and from head winds, the fleet did not reach Holme's-Hole harbour, in the island of Martha's Vineyard, until the 10th. The transports with the light infantry, grenadiers, and 33d regiment, were anchored without the harbour, as I had at that time a service in view for those corps, whilst the business of collecting cattle should be carrying on upon the island. I was obliged by contrary winds to relinquish my designs.

On our arrival off the harbour, the inhabitants sent persons on board to ask my intentions with respect to them; to whom a requisition was made of the arms of the militia, the public money, 300 oxen, and 10,000 sheep. They promised each of these articles should be delivered without delay. I afterwards found it necessary to send small detachments into the island, and detain the deputed inhabitants for a time, in order to accelerate their compliance with the demand.

The 12th I was able to embark on board the vessels, which arrived that day from Rhode island, 6000 sheep, and 130 oxen.

The 13th and 14th were employed in embarking cattle and sheep on board our own fleet, in destroying some salt-works, in burning or taking in the inlets what vessels and boats could be found, and in receiving the arms of the militia. I here again refer your Excellency to returns.

On the 15th the fleet left Martha's Vineyard; and, after sustaining, the next day, a very severe gale of wind, arrived the 17th at Whitestone without any material damage.

I hold myself much obliged to the commanding officers of corps, and to the troops in general, for the alacrity with which every service was performed."

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

The troops engaged were, the 1st batt. light infantry, 1st batt. grenadiers, 33d, 42d, 46th, and 64th regiments; of which 1 was killed, 4 were wounded, and 16 missing.

The enemy's loss which came to our knowledge, was, an officer and three men killed by the advanced parties of light infantry; who, on receiving a fire from the inclosures, rushed on with their bayonets. Sixteen were brought prisoners from Bedford, to exchange for that number missing from the troops.

Return of vessels and stores destroyed on Accushnet river, the 5th of September 1778.

8 sail of large vessels from 200 to 300 tons, most of them prizes.

6 armed vessels carrying from ten to sixteen guns.

A number of sloops and schooners of inferior size, amounting in all to seventy, besides whale-boats and others. Amongst the prizes were three taken by Count d'Estaing's fleet.

26 store-houses, at Bedford, several at M'Pherson's Wharf, Cran's Mills, and Fair-Haven. These were filled with very great quantities of rum, sugar, melasses, coffee, tobacco, cotton, tea, medicines, gunpowder, sailcloth, cordage, &c.

2 large rope-walks.

At Falmouth in the Vineyard sound, the 10th of September 1778.

2 sloops and a schooner taken by the galleys, 1 loaded with staves.

1 sloop burnt.

In the Old-Town harbour, Martha's Vineyard.

1 brig of 150 tons burthen, burnt by the Scorpion.

1 schooner of 70 tons burthen, burnt by ditto.

23 whale boats taken or destroyed.

A quantity of plank taken.

At Holmes's Hole, Martha's Vineyard.

4 veſſels with ſeveral boats, taken or deſtroyed.
A ſalt-work deſtroyed, and a conſiderable quantity of ſalt taken.

Arms taken at Martha's Vineyard.

388 ſtand, with bayonets, pouches, &c. ſome powder, and a quantity of lead, as by Artillery return.

At the battery near Fair-Haven, and on Clark's Point.

13 pieces of iron ordnance deſtroyed, the magazine blown up, and the platforms, &c. and barracks for 200 men, burnt.

1000l. Sterling in paper, the amount of a tax collected by authority of the Congreſs, was received at Martha's Vineyard from the collector.

Cattle and ſheep taken from Martha's Vineyard.

300 oxen. 10,000 ſheep.

Return of ammunition, arms, and accoutrements, &c. which were brought in by the militia on the iſland of Martha's Vineyard, agreeable to Maj. Gen. Grey's order, received at Holmes's Cove, Sept. 12. 13 and 14. 1778.

Tiſbury 132 firelocks, 16 bayonets, 44 cartridge-boxes or pouches, 11 ſwords or hangers, 22 powder horns.
Chilmark 2 halberts, 127 firelocks, 20 bayonets, 30 cartridge-boxes or pouches, 12 ſwords or hangers, 40 powder-horns, 2 piſtols, 1 drum.
Old-town 129 firelocks, 13 bayonets, 3 cartridge-boxes or pouches, 2 ſwords or hangers, 9 powder-horns 2 piſtols.
Total 2 halberts, 388 firelocks, 49 bayonets, 77 cartridge-boxes or pouches, 25 ſwords or hangers, 71 powder-horns, 4 piſtols, 1 drum.
N. B. 1 barrel, 1 half-barrel, and 1 quarter [illegible] powder; a great number of lead [illegible] different ſizes in bags and [illegible] many ſloats.

"*Admiralty office, Oct. 27.* The diſpatches from Vice-Adm. Ld Visc. Howe, commander in chief of his Majeſty's ſhips in North America, to Mr Stephens, of which the following are extracts, were brought to this office on ſunday laſt by Lieut. Grove, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Apollo, which ſhip left New York the 15th laſt month, and arrived at Plymouth the 22d inſtant.

"*Eagle, off Sandy Hook, Aug. 17. 1778.* In conſequence of the determination ſignified in my letter of the 31ſt paſt [496.], and the intelligence I had ſubſequently received, that the French ſquadron was ſeparated into different detachments, ſtationed off of the entrance of the Middle channel, and in the Narraganſet and Seconnet paſſages, for the attack of Rhode iſland, I attempted ſailing from Sandy-hook the 2d inſtant, with the ſhips of war and attendant veſſels named in the annexed liſt, to profit by any opportunity which might offer for taking advantage of the enemy in that divided ſituation, and for the relief, in that caſe, of the garriſon at Newport; but the wind veering back to the ſouthward, and not afterwards correſponding ſooner with the riſing of the tide upon the bar, my departure was neceſſarily poſtponed until the morning of the 6th; and I anchored the ſquadron off of point Judith the evening of the 9th.

The Toulon ſquadron had paſſed the batteries at the entrance of the harbour the preceding day, and was moſtly placed cloſe over to the Conanicut ſhore in the Middle channel from Race iſland northward towards Dyers and Prudence iſlands.

Being thereby enabled to communicate immediately with the garriſon, I was informed by Capt. Briſbane of the progreſs of the enemy's operations, together with the deſtruction of the frigates, and other particulars ſince the dates of his earlier reports, as ſtated in the copies of his ſeveral letters herewith incloſed. By an officer from Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert Pigot I was at the ſame time adviſed, that he had been obliged to evacuate Conanicut, as well as all his outpoſts on the northern parts of Rhode iſland, and to confine his defence to the lines conſtructed on the heights adjacent to the town of Newport. Under theſe circumſtances I judged it was impracticable to afford the General any eſſential relief.

The wind changing to the north-eaſt next morning, the French Admiral ſtood out of the port with the twelve two-decked ſhips of his ſquadron, named in the liſt tranſmitted with your letter dated the 3d of May.

Deeming the ſuperiority of the enemy's force too great to come to action with them, if it could be avoided, whilſt they poſſeſſed the weather-gage, I ſteered with the ſquadron formed in order of battle to the ſouthward, in the hope of having the wind in from the ſea, as by the appearance of the weather, was to be expected later in the day: and, retaining the fire-ſhips only, I ſent directions for the bombs and galleys to make

ſail

ſail with the Sphynx for New York.

The enemy being equally attentive to the ſame object, no material uſe could be made in an alteration of the wind, for a ſhort time, to the ſouthward of the eaſt. I therefore continued the ſame courſe the reſt of the day, under a proportion of ſail for the Phœnix, Experiment, and Pearl, having the three fire-ſhips in tow, to keep company with facility: the French ſhips advancing, though unequally, with all their ſail abroad.

The relative poſition of the two ſquadrons (about north and ſouth from each other) remained the ſame in the morning of the 11th; but by the increaſe of diſtance between them at break of day, it appeared that the enemy had kept nearer the wind during the night, as their headmoſt ſhips were then hull down.

The wind continuing to the E. N. E. and having no further expectation of being able to gain the advantage of the enemy with reſpect to it, as before propoſed, I altered the direction of the ſhips by ſucceſſive changes of the courſe in the ſame view: or, failing ſtill in that attempt, to await the approach of the enemy, with the ſquadron formed in line of battle ahead from the wind to ſtarboard; and about four in the evening I made the ſignal for the ſhips to cloſe to the centre; when they ſhortened ſail accordingly. I had moved ſome time before from the Eagle into the Apollo, to be better ſituated for directing the ſubſequent operations of the ſquadron.

The bearing of the enemy's van (then under their top ſails, between two and three miles diſtant) was altered ſince the morning from the E. N. E. to S. S. E.; and the French Admiral had formed his line to engage the Britiſh ſquadron to leeward. He ſoon after bore away to the ſouthward, apparently from the ſtate of the weather; which, by the wind freſhening much with frequent rain ſince the morning, was now rendered very unfavourable for coming to action with any ſuitable effect.

The wind increaſing greatly that night, and continuing violent with a conſiderable ſea until the evening of the 13th, I was ſeparated from the reſt of the ſquadron in the Apollo, (where I had been compelled by the weather to remain), with the Centurion, Ardent, Richmond, Vigilant, Roebuck, and Phœnix; and, as I afterwards found, many of the other ſhips had been alſo much diſperſed.

The Apollo's main-maſt being dangerouſly ſprung in the partners, which made it neceſſary to cut away the top-maſt to ſave the lower maſt, and having loſt her fore-maſt in the night of the 12th, I embarked in the Phœnix, when the weather became more moderate later in the day, to collect the diſperſed ſhips; and ſent the Roebuck (which had loſt the head of her mizen-maſt) to attend the Apollo to Sandy-hook.

Having afterwards proceeded in the Centurion to the ſouthward, upon hearing ſeveral guns on that bearing in the morning of the 15th, I diſcovered ten ſail of the French ſquadron, ſome at anchor in the ſea, about twenty-five leagues eaſtward from Cape May; leaving the Centurion thereupon, in a ſuitable ſtation, to direct any of the diſperſed ſhips, or thoſe which might arrive of Vice-Adm. Byron's ſquadron, after me, I repaired directly in the Phœnix for the appointed rendezvous, and joined the reſt of the ſquadron, this evening, off of Sandy-hook.

The chief damage ſuſtained in the ſquadron by the effects of the late gale of wind, beſides what I have before related, was confined to the Cornwall and Raiſonable; the main-maſt of the former and bowſprit of the laſt being ſprung; but the Cornwall's maſt will ſoon be rendered ſerviceable. And the Thunder bomb is ſtill miſſing.

My obſervations on the ſhips of the French ſquadron were confined ſolely to the diſcovery of their poſition. The particulars of their ſituation, I have to add, were communicated by the different commanders of his Majeſty's ſhips, which had been croſſed earlier upon them.

The Languedoc and Tonant had loſt all their maſts, the main maſt of the latter excepted. The Languedoc was met in that condition in the evening of the 13th, and attacked by the Renown, with ſuch advantage, that the moſt happy conſequences might have been expected from Capt. Dawſon's reſolute efforts the next morning, if the execution of his purpoſe had not been prevented by the arrival of ſix ſail of the French ſquadron, which then joined the diſabled ſhip.

A ſimilar attempt, with the like proſpect of ſucceſs, was made the ſame night by Com. Hotham in the Preſton, on the Tonant; and the continuance of the action, the next morning, neceſſarily declined for the ſame reaſon.

Neither

Neither of the two fifty-gun ſhips received any material damage in thoſe ſpirited undertakings, beſides the loſs of the Preſton's fore yard, which is rendered very unſerviceable.

On the 16th, the Iſis was chaſed and engaged by a French ſeventy-four gun ſhip, bearing a flag at the mizen top-maſt head, and therefore ſuppoſed to be the Zelé. The Lords Commiſſioners will ſee in the copy of the incloſed report from Capt. Raynor, the event of that very unequal conteſt. But it is requiſite that I ſhould ſupply the deficiency of his recital, by obſerving to their Lordſhips, that the ſuperiority acquired over the enemy in the action, appears to be not leſs an effect of Capt. Raynor's very ſkilful management of his ſhip, than of his diſtinguiſhed reſolution, and the bravery of his men and officers.

My chief attention will be directed to a ſpeedy diſpatch of the needful repairs and ſupplies in the ſhips capable of being made ſooneſt ready for ſervice. The Experiment has been ordered off of Rhode iſland to procure advices of the ſtate of the garriſon at Newport; for the reducing of which the rebels have been unavoidably left at liberty to land any force they may have drawn down to the adjacent coaſts, upon Rhode iſland.

P. S. Since my return to this port, I have received letters from Capt. Hawker, to acquaint me with the loſs of the Mermaid, which was forced on ſhore near Senepuxen by the French ſquadron, when the enemy arrived firſt off of the Delaware towards the beginning of laſt month."

Liſt of the ſquadron of his Majeſty's ſhips which ſailed from Sandy-hook under the command of the Vice-Admiral the Viſcount Howe, Auguſt 6. 1778.

THIRD RATE.

	Guns.	Men.	
Eagle	64	522	Vice-Admiral the Viſcount Howe.—Capt' Duncan and Curtis
Trident	64	517	Commodore Elliot.—Capt Molloy

FOURTH RATE.

Preſton	50	367	Commodore Hotham.—Capt. Uppleby

THIRD RATE.

Cornwall	74	600	Capt. Edwards
Norwich	64	500	Capt. Griffith
Raiſonable	64	500	Capt. Fitzherbert
Somerſet	64	500	Capt. Ourry
St Alban's	64	500	Capt. Onſlow
Ardent	64	500	Capt. Keppel

FOURTH RATE.

Centurion	50	350	Capt. Brathwaite
Experiment	50	320	Capt. Sir J. Wallace
Iſis	50	350	Capt. Raynor
Renown	50	350	Capt. Dawſon (acting)

FIFTH RATE.

Phœnix	44	280	Capt. Parker.
Roebuck	44	280	Capt. Hamond.
Venus	36	240	Capt. Williams.
Richmond	32	220	Capt. Gidoin.
Pearl	32	220	Capt. Linzee.
Apollo	32	220	Capt. Pownoll.

SIXTH RATE.

Sphynx	20	160	Capt. Græme.

Sloop Nautilus, 16 guns, 125 men, Capt. Becher,
Armed ſhip Vigilant, 20 guns, 150 men, Capt. Chriſtian.
Fireſhip Strombolo, 45 men, Capt. Aplin.
Ditto Sulphur, 45 men, Capt. Watt.
Ditto Volcano, 45 men, Capt. O'Harra.
Bomb-veſſel Thunder, 8 guns, 80 men, Capt. Gambier.
Ditto Carcaſs, 70 men, Lieut. Edwards (acting.)
Galley Philadelphia, Lieut. Paterſon.
Ditto Huſſar, Lieut. Sir James Barclay.
Ditto Ferret, Lieut. O'Brien.
Ditto Cornwallis, Lieut. Spry.

Capt. J. Briſbane to the Viſcount Howe, dated, Flora, off Newport, July 27.

"I have juſt now the honour of your Lordſhip's letter of the 19th inſtant, in anſwer to mine of the 7th by the Falcon, ſince which I wrote you by the Fowey on the 19th: Alſo your Lordſhip's orders to make war upon, take or deſtroy all ſhips of the French nation appearing on the coaſt of North America; and have given orders, in conſequence thereof, to the captains and commanders of the ſeveral ſhips and veſſels under my orders.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert Pigot acquaints me, the batteries on Goat iſland, Brenton's Neck, Dumplins, and that at the north end of the town, are put in the beſt ſtate of defence poſſible for the time, in order to prevent any hoſtile intention of the enemy.

Agreeable to your Lordſhip's intimation reſpecting the ſhips under my orders, ſhould the enemy appear, and endeavour to get in, I ſhall take the beſt precautions, according to circumſtances, for their ſafety. I muſt obſerve to your Lordſhip, that Lieut. Knowles, agreeable to my directions, has got all the tranſports and other veſſels into the inner harbour, and placed the Grand Duke fireſhip acroſs the mouth of the north entrance, in order to prevent, as much

as possible, the enemy's destroying them; the Pigot, and rebel galley Spitfire, are placed at the south entrance to answer the same purpose; and, in case the enemy should come in, Lieut. Knowles has directions to scuttle the transports.

As soon as I have reason to apprehend the enemy's intention is not to attack this port, I shall employ one of the advanced ships with the Sphynx to convoy the wood-vessels from Huntingdon to this port, and place the Pigot galley in her station.

As soon as I am joined by the ship your Lordship intends assisting me with for the protection of the wood-vessels, I shall employ her in convoying such of them as the General may think proper to send to Fort-Pond bay.

In my present situation I know no mode of supplying the new galley with guns of the nearest calibre she is constructed to bear, but by taking the two eighteen-pounders out of the rebel galley Spitfire; which I propose doing if the carriages will answer.

The complements of the Pigot and Spitfire are nearly complete, and the deficiencies shall be made up.

I have given the surgeon of the Flora directions to purchase medicines for the prisoners, agreeable to your Lordship's directions on that head; and have divided the prisoners into two ships, separating those taken in arms from the rest.

The ten British seamen brought from Boston are fit for service; have been exchanged within the limits of your Lordship's former directions, and distributed amongst the ships, in order to complete their complements. But as I have already acquainted Gen. Sullivan, that, agreeable to your Lordship's orders, none of the New-England prisoners could be exchanged, until restitution was made for the circumstance of the Royal Bounty; and, from a rebel colonel being very desirous to come to Newport to confer with Gen. Pigot, he, as well as myself, have reason to believe it has taken a proper effect, from the idea they are to be sent to England. The conference will shew the event.

Yesterday the Sphynx arrived from assisting in convoying the vessels up the sound: I intended to have sent her to cruise ten or twelve leagues to the southward of Block island, to prevent any vessels bound to the port of New York falling into the enemy's hands; but as Capt. Harmood acquaints me he has been informed by the people on Long island, that they have left the Hook, I shall order her to cruise between the harbour's mouth and Block island, in order to give the earliest intelligence.

As Lieut. Andrew Congalton, first lieutenant of the Flora, still continues incapable of duty, from the wound he received some time ago, I have given an order to Mr Smith, master's mate, to act as second lieutenant, until his recovery, or your Lordship's pleasure is further known.

Capt. Harmood's orders from Adm. Gambier being to return immediately, I have therefore dispatched him, with orders to return to his station, and forward my letter to your Lordship as soon as possible." [*The Gazette ends here.*]

Accounts were received some months ago, that the legislature of Pennsylvania have passed "An act for the attainder of divers traitors, (particularly Joseph Galloway, John Allen, Andrew Allen, jun. John Allen, James Rankin, Jacob Duché [82.], Gilbert Hicks, John Potts, Nath. Vernon, Christian Fouts, Samuel Shoemaker, Reynold Kaen, and John Biddle, jun.) if they surrender not themselves by a certain day, and for vesting their estates in that commonwealth; and for more effectually discovering the same, and for ascertaining and satisfying the lawful rights and claims thereupon." [39.696.]

"*New York, Aug.* 11. The following gentlemen have taken the oaths to the new government of Pennsylvania: James Hamilton, Esq; formerly lieutenant-governor of that province; Benjamin Chew, Esq; formerly chief justice of Pennsylvania; Edward Skippine, Esq; of Lancaster county; and Joseph Skippen, Esq; late secretary of Pennsylvania.

"*Philadelphia, Aug.* 29. At a court-martial lately held here Samuel Lyons, late lieutenant of the Dickinson galley, Samuel Ford, lieutenant of the Effingham galley, John Wilson, lieutenant of the Ranger galley, and John Lawrence, gunner of the Dickinson galley, were convicted of deserting to the enemy, and sentenced to suffer death. The council having examined the proceedings of the said court, approve of the sentence, and have ordered that they be executed on Wednesday next. The execution will be on board the gallies in the river, nearly opposite to Market-street wharf. John Lawrence is to be hanged, the other three to be shot."

NEW

NEW BOOKS. [506.]

Beaumé's Chymiſtry, by Aikin. [500.]

AFter a ſhort introduction, the author proceeds to give a general account of the elements or primitive principles of bodies, viz. fire, phlogiſton, air, water, and earth; and afterwards treats of ſubſtances, ſaline, metallic, and earthy; mineral and ſalt waters, with nitre, vegetable ſubſtances, animal ſubſtances, and the chymical principles of dying.

As a ſpecimen at once of the tranſlation, and the merit of the original, we ſhall preſent our readers with the doctrine relative to air.

"Air is an inviſible, colourleſs, inſipid, inodorous, weighty, elaſtic fluid, ſuſceptible of rarefaction and condenſation, and affecting none of our ſenſes, unleſs it be that of the touch.

This fluid environs the terreſtrial globe, and ſerves to ſuſtain the life of the animals which exiſt on its ſurface. The experiments with the air-pump have ſhewn, that thoſe animals which ceaſe to breathe air, immediately periſh.

Air, as well as fire, is under two different ſtates: 1. pure, detached, and not making a part of any compound body; 2. combined with other ſubſtances, and ſerving as a principle or conſtituent part of many compound bodies, particularly of the vegetable and animal kingdoms.

We ſhall firſt enumerate the moſt general properties of air in a pure and detached ſtate.

Air is always fluid, like fire; at leaſt, to the preſent time, philoſophers have not been able to render it ſolid, even by the aid of the higheſt degrees of artificial cold.

The fluidity of air is abſolutely neceſſary for the ſupport of animal and vegetable life. It would be extremely melancholy if this element, like water, were capable of being rendered ſolid by moderate cold. Boerhaave conjectures, that the fluidity of air may proceed from the particles of fire which are always mixed with it, and which are abſolutely inſeparable from it. The difficulty of producing a ſufficient degree of cold is perhaps the only cauſe why air has never been met with ſolid: it is a body which requires a very moderate degree of heat to keep it in the ſtate of fluidity in which we are accuſtomed to find it.

Air, as we have already ſaid, cannot be perceived by the organ of ſight: it is abſolutely inviſible, becauſe colourleſs. It is likewiſe abſolutely inſipid and inodorous when perfectly pure; but it very readily becomes charged both with good and bad ſcents. When it is in agitation, it carries to conſiderable diſtances the odours with which it is impregnated: it ſeems even to be the reſervoir of bodies which are in a ſtate of extreme diviſion, and reduced to particles of as great tenuity as itſelf: for this reaſon it is difficult to find air perfectly free from foreign matters. It is always loaded with moiſture, which apears even to be eſſential to its uſe in reſpiration.

Next to fire, air is the lighteſt matter with which we are acquainted. This is the cauſe of its always being on the ſurface of thoſe bodies with which it is not combined. In general it penetrates only into thoſe places where it finds no ſubſtance heavier than itſelf. It is on this property of air that all the mechaniſm of furnaces is founded.

We might here enumerate a great number of experiments which prove not only the weight of the air, but its relation to the greateſt part of known bodies; but for theſe things, which appear uſeleſs in chymiſtry, we refer to the books of natural philoſophy.

Air is elaſtic; that is to ſay, it yields to compreſſion, and returns to its former ſtate as ſoon as the compreſſing power is removed. It loſes nothing of its elaſticity, as other ſpringy bodies do, either by being too much compreſſed, or kept too long in a ſtate of compreſſion. Air has been kept in a prodigiouſly compreſſed ſtate during fifteen or twenty years, without the leaſt perceptible diminution of its elaſticity.

The effects of fire on air are to dilate or rarefy it, that is, to make it occupy a greater ſpace than before. The greateſt dilatation it can undergo from the moſt violent fire, is to thirteen or fourteen times its bulk. It can never be ſo far rarefied as to leave a perfect vacuum; a part of the air always remains, even when the containing veſſel is brought to a white heat. We ſhall not relate the experiments proving this point; they may be read at large in the books of natural philoſophy. When the air cools again, it is condenſed; that is, its particles approach each other, ſo as to occupy no greater ſpace than before.

Air, as we have ſaid, enters into the com-

combination of many compound bodies, and even becomes one of their constituent principles. When thus combined, it loses all its properties, and becomes what Dr Hales terms *solid air*; that is, air rendered solid by assimilating with animal and vegetable bodies *.

Perhaps air does not enter into the composition of bodies till it is united with some principle as yet unknown to us. In this case it would exist there under the form of a secondary principle, as fire under that of phlogiston. However this be, we ought to make a proper distinction between this combined air, and that which is interposed between the particles of bodies. The latter may be separated by mechanical means, whereas the former can only be expelled from bodies by decomposing them.

Boerhaave on this subject says, that an insulated particle of air is not elastic; and that it acquires this property only when it is united with others; which takes place by the union of those particles of air which are detached from bodies submitted to a chymical analysis.

We shall not undertake at present to demonstrate the existence of air as performing the function of a principle in vegetable and animal bodies. This would engage us in details which would suppose the knowledge of a great number of things that must be first treated of. We have just considered the effects of fire upon air; let us now examine those of air upon fire.

Air is the vehicle of combustion. Without it no combustible bodies can be burned: they are even extinguished tho' well kindled when all communication with the external air is cut off. Many able philosophers imagine, that the weight and elasticity of air are the only causes which render it proper for keeping up combustion. By means of these properties, it unites and assembles the active fire, and applies it immediately to the combustible matters which remain to be burned.

This theory appears insufficient for the explanation of the following phenomenon. Black charcoal is put into a box of iron or earth exactly closed; this is placed in a furnace, and heated to a white heat. How violent and how long continued soever the heat is, it is found, after the box is cooled, that the charcoal has lost nothing of its weight, and that it has undergone no combustion. It is, however, certain, that the matter of fire, in its igneous motion, has continually been very intimately applied to it, and that the inflammable matter of the charcoal itself has been in a kindled state.

It may be conjectured, with a good deal of probability, that the charcoal in this experiment does not burn, because it is deprived of air, and of all those matters which perform the office of air in becoming considerably rarefied on numerous occasions, but which cannot be volatilised in close vessels. The inflammable matter in charcoal is not susceptible of any dilatation; it is even, as we have remarked, more fit to absorb air during its combustion, than to furnish it. The charcoal in this process is penetrated with fire, but a fire foreign to it. Its own inflammable matter does not consume, because it is incapable of dilatation.

It will be urged, that neither do vegetable or animal bodies, though containing much air, with oily and aqueous matters, &c. burn during their analysis. But this is owing to the fire being raised by degrees, in order to detach these sub-

* "The air which thus becomes a principle of bodies, not only during the time of its combination has different properties from common air, but after its separation appears with different qualities. This kind of air, termed *fixed* or *fixable*, contrary to the atmospherical, is destructive to light and flame. It easily combines with water, and gives it an acid impregnation. It is separated from bodies in all fermentative and effervescent processes, and in some cases by calcination. It seems not yet clearly determined whether this is a different species of air from the atmospherical, or only a part of it; though the latter opinion appears most probable.

Dr Priestly, who has added more to the knowledge of aerial bodies than all his predecessors in this part of chymistry [38. 39], has at length discovered, that the purest common air offered us by nature is not a simple body, or chymical element, but is itself a compound. Its constituent parts, according to him, are "*nitrous acid and earth*, with so much phlogiston as is necessary to its elasticity, and also to bring it from its state of perfect purity to the mean condition in which we find it." He has accordingly, by means of the nitrous acid and a pure earth, free from phlogiston, produced an artificial air of much greater purity than the atmospherical. This he terms *dephlogisticated air*. See *Experiments and Observations on Air*, vol. 2. sect. 3. J. A."

ſtances in ſucceſſion. Experience has ſhewn, that when the fire is puſhed haſtily, exploſions are occaſioned, which may ariſe as well from the inflammation, as the dilatation, of theſe volatile parts.

From what has been ſaid, it evidently follows, that the concourſe of the air is abſolutely neceſſary for the combuſtion of bodies. It is upon this property that all the mechaniſm and conſtruction of furnaces is founded." C.

London.

Religion, Morality, Controverſy, &c.

An eſſay on the immateriality and immortality of the ſoul, and its inſtinctive ſenſe of good and evil; in oppoſition to the opinions advanced in the Eſſays introductory to Dr Prieſtley's abridgement of Dr Hartley's obſervations on man. To which are added, Strictures on Dr Hartley's theory, Thoughts on the origin of evil, and Proof of the contradictory opinions of Dr Prieſtly and his author. With an appendix, in anſwer to Dr Prieſtley's diſquiſitions on matter and ſpirit [370]. 5s. boards. *Doaſley.* —— The deſign of this writer is to ſhew the falſity, and the pernicious conſequences, of ſome of the doctrines advanced by Dr Prieſtley, in his Eſſays prefixed to Hartley's Obſervations on Man; particularly his arguments in favour of the materiality of the human ſoul. —It is now generally allowed, that every living creature is endowed with an immaterial intelligence: Becauſe, if it be admitted, that brutes have a material ſoul, it muſt alſo be affirmed, that the power of moving, and the faculty of thinking, are not incompatible with matter. If matter be capable of riſing to a certain point of knowledge and underſtanding, by ſubtilizing this matter farther, it may riſe to a higher degree of perfection; from an oyſter it may reach to a dog, from a dog to a peaſant, from a peaſant to a philoſopher.—Though this writer admits of an immaterial principle in brutes, he diſbelieves their future exiſtence; becauſe, he ſays, they are evidently incapable of enjoying mental pleaſures.—Our author has given us ſome animated reflections on the natural evidence of a future exiſtence, the providence of God, the abſurdity of imputing the ſin of mankind to the fall of Adam, the wiſdom and goodneſs of the Deity in the conſtitution of human nature, and other important topics which occaſionally fall in his way. C

Materialiſm philoſophically examined; or, The immateriality of the ſoul aſſerted and proved, on philoſophical principles: In anſwer to Dr Prieſtley's *Diſquiſitions* on matter and ſpirit [370]. By John Whitehead. 3s. 6d. boards. *Phillips.* —— Deſigned to prove, that intelligence and thought neither are, nor can be, the reſult of any modification of matter; and, conſequently, that there muſt be in man a principle diſtinct from his body. The author appears to be no contemptible metaphyſician. C.

An inquiry after ſeveral important truths; eſpecially concerning the ſubſtantial Truth, the Son of God, the hidden God, the Saviour; and the moſt rational mode of worſhip. Taken from ſcripture only; without regard to received opinions, or any human authority whatever. With an addreſs to the Rev. Mr Lindſey. By J. W. F. a German Proteſtant. 1s. *Bew.* —— Mr Lindſey's deſertion of the church of England awakened this writer to inquire afreſh into the ſubject of his pamphlet; for which purpoſe he had recourſe, as all Chriſtians ought, to the holy ſcriptures. The reſult of his inquiry ſeems to be a confirmation in the doctrine of the Trinity. but though he may account himſelf orthodox in this particular, ſhould he be ſtrictly tried, he might, perhaps, be found wanting. "There is," he ſays, "one only God: God is a ſpirit: he is the almighty Father of all; who has made himſelf known to us *three ways:* 1ſt, by his works, the viſible creation; 2dly, by his viſible appearance and ſubſtantial Word; 3dly, by his Spirit, ſpeaking in the holy prophets and apoſtles. In the firſt of theſe views we are ſaid to worſhip and praiſe the Almighty for his perfection, &c.; in the ſecond, to worſhip the ſame God in Chriſt, who in the greatneſs of his love has condeſcended viſibly to reveal himſelf and his ways to us; in the third it is ſaid, that when by his Spirit he works in us faith and hope, and love to him and our neighbour, then we worſhip and praiſe the ſame God for theſe ineſtimable bleſſings, this earneſt of ſalvation" This appears to regard the doctrine of the Trinity in a practical light rather than any other, and that is certainly the moſt important. This writer aſks, "why do we ſay, there are three *perſons* in the Godhead? I find no ſuch thing in ſcripture." How much is it to be wiſhed that we might have done with theſe diſputes about words, and confine ourſelves in ſuch inſtances to ſcripture-language! M.

An harmony of the goſpels: in which the original text is diſpoſed after Le Clerc's general manner, with ſuch various readings at the foot of the page as have received Wetſtein's ſanction in his folio edition of the Greek teſtament. Obſervations are ſubjoined tending to ſettle the time and place of the ſeveral tranſactions, to eſtabliſh the ſeries of facts, and to reconcile ſeeming inconſiſtencies. By William Newcome, D. D. Biſhop of Oſſory. Fol. 1l. 7s. boards. *Cadell.* —— As the hiſtory of our Saviour is

related by four different writers, it is difficult for common readers to gain a regular idea of his various tranſactions in the order of time. Upon this account a great number of authors have compoſed Concords and Harmonies of the Goſpels. Some have formed one uniform narrative out of all the four evangeliſts, by adopting the text of Matthew, Mark, Luke, or John, ſeparately and ſingly, as it has happened to be the fulleſt, or the moſt expreſſive: ſuch is that Harmony, or, more properly ſpeaking, that hiſtory, of our Saviour which is aſcribed to Mr Locke. Others have ranged the words of every evangeliſt in a regular ſeries, or ſubordination, ſtating every fact, and every diſcourſe, in the words of each of them ſucceſſively; as Dr Chenight, [and Mr Watt 26 606]. Others have thrown all the parallel paſſages of the four evangeliſts into collateral columns: this is the ſcheme which is purſued in the Harmony now before us. In this work the learned author has attempted, after many others, not only to harmonize the Goſpels, but to ſhew the conſiſtency of the evangeliſts, and to fix the time and place of the tranſactions recorded by them, as exactly as theſe points can be determined by internal evidence.—This Harmony may be of ſingular uſe to thoſe who ſtudy the evangelical hiſtory with critical accuracy and attention. For the juxtapoſition of parallel paſſages is often the beſt comment; and it cannot but greatly alleviate the reader's trouble, in his attempts to illuſtrate the phraſeology and manner of the evangeliſts. It ſhews by intuition, that St Mark, who inſerts much new matter, did not epitomize St Matthew's Goſpel. It affords plain marks, from the additions and omiſſions in St John's Goſpel, that his was deſigned to be a ſupplemental hiſtory. It illuſtrates, in many inſtances, the propriety of our Lord's conduct and words. And laſtly, it affords a ſtrong preſumptive evidence of the truth of the Goſpels. For, on the moſt critical enquiry, they are found to be perfectly rational and conſiſtent, in paſſages wherein they ſeem to be the moſt contradictory. Thus, ſays Mr Weſt on the Reſurrection, "Truth, like honeſty, often neglects appearances: but hypocriſy and impoſture are always guarded." C.

An inquiry into the manners of the preſent age; in which it is impartially and ſeriouſly conſidered, whether they tend moſt to the happineſs or miſery of man. By a lady. 1 s. *Bew.*—A ſpirited declamation againſt the prevailing love of pleaſure, for which the preſent times are diſtinguiſhed. M.

Narciſſus; or, The young man's entertaining mirror: containing a humorous deſcant on manners. Taken from the Spaniſh Galateo of Don Lucas Gracian de Antiſco, and adapted to the manners of the Britiſh nation, by C. Wiſeman, N. P. S. T. 2 s. 6 d. ſewed. *Bew.*—Deſigned to teach perſons of both ſexes, but eſpecially young men, a genteel carriage and behaviour, according to the ſentiments and practice of all well bred perſons, at church, at table, at home or abroad; in company with ſuperiors, equals, or inferiors; in action, converſation, poetry, muſic, dancing, fencing, &c. C.

Remarks on the two laſt chapters of Mr Gibbon's Hiſtory of the decline and fall of the Roman empire. By James Chelſum, D. D. The ſecond edition [38. 548.], greatly enlarged. 2 s. 6 d. ſewed. *Payne*, &c.—Bear evident marks of ſound judgement, learning, and accuracy; and cannot fail of engaging the ſerious attention of thoſe who have the intereſts of Chriſtianity at heart. M.

A few remarks on the hiſtory of the decline and fall of the Roman empire. Relative chiefly to the two laſt chapters. 2 s. 6 d. *Robſon.*—Mr Davis [497.] charges Mr Gibbon with a great number of errors and inaccuracies in his quotations: in this tract the ſame accuſation is ſupported by many additional proofs. C.—We have here ſome remarks which have eſcaped the notice of the other anſwerers of Mr Gibbon, and they ſhew the author to be a man of ſenſe, and of conſiderable learning. M.

A letter to Nathaniel Braſſey Halhead, Eſq; Containing ſome remarks on his preface to the Code of Gentoo laws lately publiſhed [39. 304.] By George Coſtard, M. A. vicar of Twickenham. 1 s. *Rivington.*—This letter to Mr Halhead contains ſome criticiſms tending to invalidate the opinion which that gentleman has conceived of the great antiquity of the Gentoo laws, and ſome arguments againſt a prevailing belief, drawn from the obſervation of natural phenomena, that the world is far more ancient than it is repreſented to be by the Hebrew chronology [38. 458. 520.]. However the world may have advanced in the ſciences, ancient chronology is one of thoſe yet involved, and that perhaps will for ever be involved, in great obſcurity. And while fifty or ſixty of the moſt learned Rabbins and Chriſtian chronologers, from Rabbi Lipman to Alphonſus, differ ſo widely in their opinions of the ſpace of time that elapſed from the creation to the Chriſtian æra, that the firſt makes it but 3616 years, and the laſt 6984, leaving above fifty different opinions of their ſcientific brethren between them, we think chronologers ſhould at leaſt ſpeak upon this ſubject with modeſty: they ſhould allow that it is fairly open to diſcuſſion, and that it ſtands in need of all the light which Oriental records, or natural philoſophers, can throw upon it. Mr Halhead has opened a promiſing vein of ſcience. Perhaps he may be ſtruck too much with firſt appearances; but

let us purſue the thread, and try whither it will lead us. Truth is an ineſtimable treaſure; and thoſe who are in love with it, will not diſcourage inquiries that promiſe to lead us to ſome of its latent ſprings.—Not apprehending any evil from the diſcovery of truth, nor any diſcordance between the truths of revelation and thoſe of hiſtory or natural philoſophy, we hope Mr Halhead will proceed to bring forth the proofs, if there are any, of the great antiquity of the Gentoo mythology. M.

[*The reſt of the London Books deferred.*]

EDINBURGH.

An anſwer to Mr W. A.-D.'s Letter to G. H. [504]. In which the conduct of government, in mitigating the penal laws againſt Papiſts, is juſtified; the ſeditious tendency of W. A.-D.'s Letter is diſcovered; the Roman-Catholics are fully vindicated from the ſlanderous accuſation of thinking it lawful to break faith with heretics, which W. A.-D. attempts to fix upon them; and W. A.-D.'s Letter is proved to be a groſs impoſition on the public, compoſed of miſrepreſentations and falſe reaſoning from beginning to end. 1s. 6d. *Elliot.*——In an Advertiſement prefixed, Mr G. H. gives his reaſon for not meeting Dr A.-D. as the latter propoſed [506.]. From a ſhort abſtract of the letter ſince publiſhed, which the Doctor had ſent him, he ſaw, that the queſtion would not be about the truth of the paſſages referred to by the Doctor, which Mr G. H. readily allows, but about the ſenſe and application of them, and the character of their authors; and this would neceſſarily bring on a diſpute of a different kind, which, all circumſtances conſidered, might not be adviſeable:—and Dr A.-D. informed him, that his pamphlet was to be printed by the Society for propogating Chriſtian knowledge. ——*Extracts in our next.*

Eſſays on the trade, commerce, manufactures, and fiſheries, of Scotland. Containing, Remarks on the ſituation of moſt of the ſea ports, the number of ſhipping employed, and their tonnage; Strictures on the principal inland towns, the different branches of trade and commerce carried on, and the various improvements made in each; and, hints and obſervations on the conſtitutional police; with many other curious and intereſting articles never yet publiſhed. By David Loch, Merchant, and General Inſpector of the Fiſheries in Scotland 3 vols. Vol 1. 2s. 6d ſewed. *The Author, and booſellers.*

"The branch of manufacture chiefly contended for in the following work, is not one, for the proſecution of which we are obliged precariouſly to depend upon foreign nations for materials, neither is it found too intricate for the genius of our countrymen: but it is one, for which indulgent Heaven has bleſſed us with every thing neceſſary for its foundation; and we have only ourſelves to blame, ſhould we obſtinately refuſe to profit by the means put in our power. If we had firmneſs and reſolution to diſſolve that charm of faſcination under which this impoveriſhed country has been long fettered, and unanimouſly to perſevere in the eſtabliſhment of the Woollen Manufacture, already happily begun, we ſhould ſhortly ſee Scotland raiſed from abject poverty and mean obſcurity, to the ſame degree of opulence and dignity as our ſiſter-kingdom, acquired only by this invaluable branch.

As the greateſt object for increaſing our Woollen Manufacture, juſtly ſtyled the ſtaple of this Iſland, is a ſufficiency of good Wool, the Author has endeavoured firſt to enforce the propriety of increaſing the number of ſheep, and the neceſſity of procuring the beſt breed of that uſeful animal from every quarter of the globe; and in the various branches of this manufacture, he has enlarged upon ſuch as are moſt beneficial to the labouring poor, as well as to the proprietors themſelves.

With regard to the Linen Manufacture, it has long been favoured with the protection and encouragement of the public, on which account it may be deemed temerity in an individual to combat the opinion of ſo many reſpectable characters, who have long conſidered it the *ſtaple* of this country; but opinions, by whomſoever received, muſt always give place to facts. On this ground it is, that the Author entertains no doubt of convincing every impartial reader, that Flax being an exotic, and the ſoil and climate unfavourable to its culture, can never be raiſed here to perfection; and that to attempt to eſtabliſh the linen manufacture as the ſtaple of this country, is unnatural and abſurd.

As very large ſums have been, and ſtill continue to be remitted to England for London Porter, which we can brew at home as good as, and cheaper than, our neighbours; the Author has endeavoured to rouſe the attention of his countrymen to the manufacturing of this article, as an object of no ſmall conſequence. He has the happineſs to find that his efforts, in this reſpect, have been crowned with ſucceſs.

The manufactures eſtabliſhed in and near Paiſley and Dundee, comprising the Thread, Lace, and Silk branches, are the next ſubjects of review; in treating of which, the Author, convinced of their very great importance in giving comfortable ſubſiſtence to ſo many thouſands of induſtrious labourers, has attempted to do juſtice to their intrinſic value, by placing them in ſuch an impartial and conſpicuous point of view, as to afford a pleaſing picture to every friend and well-wiſher to his country." *Preſ.*

a ſerious poem of Sir John Denham (not printed in his works), inſcribed to the Hon. Edward Howard, on the Britiſh Princes; a performance which drew ironical commendations from Butler, Dryden, and the moſt eminent of their contemporaries.

WHat mighty gale hath rais'd a flight ſo ſtrong?
So high above all vulgar eyes? ſo long?
One ſingle rapture ſcarce itſelf confines
Within the limits of four thouſand lines:
And yet I hope to ſee this noble heat
Continue, till it makes the piece compleat,
That to the latter age it may deſcend,
And to the end of time its beams extend.
When Poeſy joins profit with delight,
Her images ſhould be moſt exquiſite,
Since man to that perfection cannot riſe,
Of always virtuous, fortunate, and wiſe;
Therefore the patterns man ſhould imitate
Above the life our maſters ſhould create.
Herein, if we conſult with Greece and Rome,
Greece (as in war) by Rome was overcome:
Though mighty raptures we in Homer find,
Yet, like himſelf, his characters were blind:
Virgil's ſublimed eyes not only gaz'd,
But his ſublimed thoughts to heaven were rais'd.
Who reads the honours which he paid the Gods,
Would think he had beheld their bleſt abodes;
And, that his hero might accompliſh'd be,
From divine blood he draws his pedigree.
From that great judge your judgement takes its law,
And by the beſt original does draw
Bonduca's honour, with thoſe heroes Time
Had in oblivion rapt, his fancy crime;
To them and to your nation you are juſt,
In raiſing up their glories from the duſt;
And to Old England you that right have done,
To ſhew, no ſtory nobler than her own.

PROLOGUE to the CAMP: *An Interlude, by Mr* SHERIDAN.

Written by Richard Tickell, Eſq;

THE Stage is ſtill the mirror of the day,
Where Faſhion's forms in bright ſucceſſion play:
True to its end, what image can it yield,
In times like theſe, but the embattled field?
What juſter ſemblance than the glittering plains
Of village warriors, and heroic ſwains!—
Invaſions, battles, now fill Rumour's breath,
From camps to fleets, from Plymouth to Coxheath.
Thro' every rank ſome panic terrors ſpread,
And each in varied phraſe expreſs their dread,
At 'Change, no vulgar patriot paſſions fright
The firm and philoſophic—Iſraelite:
Ask him his hopes—"'Tis all de ſame to me;
"I fix my wiſhes by my policy.
"I'll *do* you Keppel; or, increaſe de barters,
"You will, I'll *underwrite* de Duke of Chartres."
Miſs *Tittup*, gaſping from her ſtiff French ſtays,
"Why, if theſe French ſhou'd come, we'll have French plays:
"Upon my word, I wiſh theſe wars would ceaſe;"—
Settling her tucker while ſhe ſighs for peace.
With wilder throbs the glutton's boſom beats,
Anxious, and trembling, for Weſt India fleets,
Sir *Gobble Greenfat* felt, in pangs of death,
The ruling paſſion taint his parting breath:
Such in the lateſt as in all the paſt;
"O ſave my turtle, Keppel!"—was his laſt.
No pang like this the Macaroni racks;
Calmly he dates the downfal of Almack's.
"As God's my judge, I ſhall be glad to ſee
"Our Paris friends here, for variety.
"The Clubs are poor; let them their Louis bring;
"The invaſion would be rather *a good thing*."
Periſh ſuch fears! What can our arms oppoſe,
When female warriors join our martial'd beaus?
Fierce from the toilet the plum'd bands appear;
Miſs ſtruts a Major, Ma'am a Brigadier;
A ſpruce *Bonduca* ſimpers in the rear.
Unuſual watch her *femmes de chambre* keep,
Militia phantoms haunt her in her ſleep:
She ſtarts, ſhe wakes, ſhe quivers, kneels, and prays,
"Side-ſaddle my horſe! ah, lace up my ſtays!
"Soft, ſoft, 'twas but a dream; my fears are vain;
"And Lady *Minikin*'s herſelf again."
Yet hold; nor let falſe ridicule profane
Theſe fair aſſociates of th' embattled plain:
Victorious wreaths their efforts juſtly claim,
Whoſe praiſe is triumph, and whoſe ſmiles are fame.

EPITAPH on a Favourite Horſe, who died ſoon after he had been diſmiſſed from his maſter's ſervice, and turned out to graſe for life. [33. 430.]

THIS whilom horſe, believe my ditty,
This whilom horſe, (the more's the pity),
Poſſeſs'd more worth than many who,
Inſtead of four legs, trot on two.
His heart was honeſt, ſound his head;
He never err'd in word or deed,
Nor made pretence to uſeleſs knowledge,
Like many who have been at college.
With meikle pride he bore his maſter
Full fifteen years, without diſaſter;
Nor never ventur'd to complain,
Tho' forc'd to trudge through dirt and rain.
Perceiving he no more was fit
To ſerve in quality of tit,
He ſcorn'd to bruik ignoble eaſe,
When he had loſt the pow'r to pleaſe.
Another in his place prefer'd!
He thought the caſe extremely hard.
The rolling tear burſt from his eyes,
He broke his heart, and—here he lies!

The Earl of Shaftesbury's ſpeech to the King at Winchester. [565.]

FOrgive th' officious Muſe, that with weak voice,
And trembling accents rude, attempts to hail
Her Royal Gueſt! who, from yon tented field,
Britain's

Britain's defence and boaſt, has deign'd to ſmile
On Wickham's ſons: the gentler arts of Peace
And Science, ever prompt to praiſe, and Mars
To join with Pallas! 'Tis the Muſe's taſk
And office beſt to conſecrate to fame
Heroes and virtuous Kings: the generous youths,
My lov'd compeers, hence, with redoubled toils,
Shall ſtrive to merit ſuch auſpicious ſmiles; *
And thro' life's various walks, in arts or arms,
Or tuneful numbers, with their country's love,
And with true loyalty enflam'd, t'adorn
This happy realm; while thy paternal care
To climes remote, and diſtant lands, ſhall ſpread
Peace, juſtice, riches, ſcience, freedom, fame.

With ſubmiſſion to Ld S. (or rather Dr W.) this "jingling ſound of like endings" (as Milton terms it) ſhould in blank verſe have been avoided. Gent. Mag.

The SALE. In imitation of SWIFT.

GARDEN.

FIrſt, in the garden, is a row
Of alder buſhes, fit to blow;
A bed of balm, a bed of mint,
A broken pot with flowers in't;
A currant-buſh, a cod-in-tree,
A little rue and roſemary;
A row or two of beans and peas,
A Guinea hen, a hive of bees,
A water-pot without a ſpout,
A rake with half the teeth on't out,
A muſty tuſty Bantum cock,
A garden gate without a lock,
A dial cut upon a ſtone,
A wooden bench to ſit upon.

HOUSE.

The houſe is neat, and pretty ſquat,
The ſlater in a ſtorm for that;
A lupum window thro' the thatch;
A broken door, a wooden latch;
And, for a knocker, there's the foot
Of poor dead Pompey faſten'd to't;
Becauſe ſhe might remember him
Whenever ſhe went out and in.

Bedford. ACADEMICUS.

STANZAS. To an Eſtranged Friend.

COmpanions from our infant ſtate,
No private bliſs I've known;
Thy every turn and change of fate —
I've felt it as my own.

Then why! ah why eſtranged now?
Canſt thou forget thy friend?
No greater joy could Heav'n beſtow,
Than life with thee to ſpend.

But ſince theſe happy hours are gone,
Ah! wherefore do I live?
The dreary life that's ſpent alone,
Nor bliſs nor joy can give.

RASONENSIS.

INSCRIPTION on a pane of glaſs in a Quaker meeting-houſe at Edinburgh.

APproach this place, with reverence come,
Serve God, tho' each tongue ſhould be dumb.
Experience that myſterious art,
To feel his preſence at thy heart,
And hear his whiſpers ſoft and kind,
In holy ſilence of the mind;
Then reſt thy thoughts, nor let them roam
In queſt of joys, for heav'n's at home;
And feel the beams of pureſt love,
An emblem of the bliſs above.
O may each ſoul with power extend
Beyond where time and nature end,
And reach thoſe heights, that bleſs'd abode,
And meet the kindeſt ſmiles of God.

Dr ARBUTHNOT's *Character verſified.*

OUR praiſe thy wit and learning juſtly claim,
But more important worth endears thy name:
O Arbuthnot: ſuch excellence of heart
Surpaſſes genius tho' combin'd with art.
In your bright age how few could make pretence
To livelier humour, more judicious ſenſe!
None to more real, large benevolence!
You caution'd Pope againſt the wiles of man—
"Beware of Sheffield's intereſted plan:
"Let not the Chriſtian's ſteps be led aſtray
"By Bolingbroke's reſplendent, treach'rous ray."
That Creed, a ſtranger to ignoble fear,
You own'd tho' Cheſterfield ſtood by to ſneer;
That faith with ſteady meekneſs you profeſt,
When from brief troubles to eternal reſt,
Paſſing, you gave your God the breath he lent,
In bleſt remembrance of a life well ſpent.

INSCRIPTION on a Marble Monument in the church of Muthil.

Hic conditur Vir,
Pietatis, ſi non unicæ, certe raræ, exemplar,
JACOBUS INGLIS,
Eccleſiæ de Muthil Paſtor.
Eam tantâ curâ, et diligentiâ, tuitus eſt,
Ut omnibus ſui temporis antecelluit,
Nulli nullius ceſſit.
Natalium conditione poſthabita, paupertatem
Avide amplexus eſt,
Dummodo ſibi commiſſis inſerviret;
Quibus charitate Frater, miniſterio Servus,
Curâ, conſilio, providentiâ, Pater erat.
Pulſarunt, non quaſſarunt, temporum procellæ,
Æternis nempe Virtutis baſibus fultum.
Doctus, Mitis, Benignus.
Dubium an Amicis charior, an Amicorum mantior fuerat.
Natus eſt A. D. 1659.
Denatus 1732.
Hoc exiguum Monumentum
Exſtruxerunt Fratres, Joannes, et Alexander;
Exſtructum inſcripſerunt Amici.

* *He was ſettled before the Revolution, and continued to his death.*

H.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

TURKY. [509.]

"*Pera of Conſtantinople, Sept.* 3. The plague broke out here about the middle of April laſt, and now rages with uncommon violence. About three weeks ago, it appeared from authentic regiſters, that 118,000 perſons had been carried off by the diſorder; and, as it has raged with redoubled fury ſince that time, I have reaſon to fear the number of the dead is doubled. No perſuaſions, no arguments, no intreaties of mine, have been able to prevail upon the relations of thoſe perſons who have been ſeized with it, to try the ſimple and cheap remedy I formerly wrote of to you, viz, a tepid bath of ſea-water, with marſh-mallows, and other emollient and deterſive herbs boiled in it; but becauſe the ſea-water here is not near ſo ſalt as that of the ocean, it would be proper to add a ſmall meaſure of ſalt to each bath. This preſcription, I make no manner of doubt, would have a happy effect; and, ſhould it pleaſe Heaven to viſit me with the diſorder, I have given very peremptory directions to my ſervant to prepare me a bath agreeable to that I have been writing of. The Turks themſelves, you well know, are ſuch rigid predeſtinarians, that they would eſteem it a violation of the Koran, to make uſe of any remedies in this caſe. The Armenians, although they are not quite ſo blinded as the Turks, yet they waſh the corpſes of thoſe (upon their burying-ground) who have died of the infection. The Greeks and Jews approach the neareſt to us Franks in guarding againſt it; not but they too have their ſuperſtitions. As the Engliſh, Dutch, Swediſh, Pruſſian, and Daniſh perſons that reſide here, are not fettered with the pious fraud of keeping meagre days, not a ſingle perſon that I have heard of has yet fallen a victim to the plague; while ſome French, German, and other Roman-Catholic religioniſts have ſuffered, principals as well as ſervants."

GERMANY. [510.]

"*Dreſden, Sept.* 13. A corps of Auſtrians has entered Saxony near Marienberg in the circle of the Mountains, and has laid Anneberg under a contribution of 30,000 dollars; which the citizens not being able to pay, the Auſtrians carried ſome of the principal ones away as hoſtages, and had retired to their head quarters at Bernſtein." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Vienna, Sept.* 12. For ſome days paſt nothing worthy attention has happened with regard to the two principal armies incamped in the circle of Koeniggraez; but on the 8th inſtant the enemy quitted their camp, and retired behind Hermanſeifen, cloſe to ſome very high hills, and have occupied the environs of Pilnitz and Pilnikau. The Imperial troops haraſſed them much during the paſſage they were obliged to make through a difficult defile. The deſertion continues among the Pruſſian troops, by which the army is greatly weakened." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Vienna, Sept.* 19. News has been received here to day, that the King of Pruſſia has taken the road to Landſhut with his army, leaving only a ſmall corps near Schlatzlar to cover his retreat." *L. gaz.*

"*Vienna, Sept.* 26. Prince Henry of Pruſſia has retired from the mountains, with the greateſt part of his army, to approach nearer to the Elbe; a corps of Pruſſians and Saxons, under the command of the Prince of Anhalt Bernbourg-Schaumbourg, marched by Gabel to Zittau, and is poſted in that neighbourhood. The enemy took hoſtages in all the places of importance through which they paſſed.

The Imperial army has advanced from the Iſer to the Elbe, and, paſſing that river near Brandeis, proceeded as far as Weldruſs, in order to prevent the farther progreſs of the enemy; who have likewiſe paſſed the Elbe near Leitmeritz." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Berlin, Sept.* 29. Pr. Henry left the camp at Tſchiſkowitz on the 24th, and marched towards the confines of Saxony." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Dreſden, Sept.* 30. Pr. Henry has retired out of Bohemia with his whole army. His head quarters were laſt night at Ottendorf in Saxony, and great part of his artillery and baggage is arrived at Dreſden and its neighbourhood." *L. gaz.*

"*Vienna, Sept.* 30. The enemy have paſſed the Elbe near Leitmeritz. Gen. de Vins, at the head of the battalions of Brood and Gradiſe, and of ſix diviſions of cavalry, advanced on the 19th towards Leitmeritz; and not only diſlodged the enemy from that town, but obliged them likewiſe to abandon their intrenchments there. Our troops have had almoſt daily ſkirmiſhes with the enemy, who have been forced to retire towards the fron-

tiers

tiers of Saxony; having accordingly made, on the 23d, the neceſſary diſpoſitions for that purpoſe, Lt-Gen. Moellendorff's corps, which was poſted near the heights of Haſenberg, and Pr. Henry of Pruſſia's army, which was incamped in the neighbourhood of Lovoſitz, retreated early on the 24th towards Toeplitz." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Dreſden, Oct.* 7. Ten ſquadrons of horſe and five battalions of infantry paſſed through Dreſden on the 1ſt inſtant, and proceeded towards Stolpen, Neuſtadel, Bautzen, and Goerlitz; at which places they are cantoned, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Knovelſdorf, and are to form a cordon along the frontiers on that ſide, which is to extend as far as Pr. Berenburg's corps near Zittau.—The 2d inſtant three regiments of Pruſſian and two of Saxon cavalry went into cantonment at a German mile and half from this place. Gen. Moellendorff was attacked in his retreat out of Bohemia by a large body of Croats, but he repulſed them with conſiderable loſs." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Vienna, Oct.* 3. All the contributions which we have raiſed in the enemy's countries are formed into one fund, deſigned to relieve the nobility and inhabitants of Bohemia, who have been plundered by the Pruſſians; and a commiſſary is ſet out to thoſe countries, which are already evacuated, to put this deſign in execution; and as we ſhall no doubt be able ſoon to penetrate further into the enemy's country, our fund will be increaſed by the contributions we may raiſe. To ſhew with what precipitation the King of Pruſſia made his retreat, the ways through which he paſſed are full of dead horſes, broken waggons, and all manner of camp-utenſils; vaſt quantities of gunpowder were ſpilt in part of the way from the broken caſks, 1000 cannon-balls, and 3800 cartridges were found at Alkendorf, Workſtadt, and Sinau."

FRANCE. [444.]

The Count d'Orvillieres's anſwer to the letter ſent him by the King his maſter. [446.]

"SIRE,

THE very profound love and reſpect with which you inſpire the hearts of all your ſubjects, have induced your Majeſty's navy to ſacrifice every thing for the glory of your reign. The teſtimony of your ſatisfaction which your Majeſty condeſcended to give under your own royal hand, and which your Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to addreſs to me, (a teſtimony which I embrace with the tendereſt and moſt profound reſpect), hath raiſed the ardour and courage of your generals above the common feelings of humanity. Every rank of perſons on board heard it read with tears of tenderneſs, with the loudeſt acclamations of *Long live the King!* and with the ſincereſt proteſtations of ſpilling all their blood with joy in the ſervice of ſo good a maſter. The wounded have been comforted, and look with an eye of pleaſure on the wounds they have received in your ſervice, which the goodneſs of your heart will make you ſenſible of. The widow and the orphan, aſſured of ſuccour by your royal promiſe, ſtifle their tears, and join their ardent ſupplications to thoſe of all France for the proſperity of your arms, the glory and long life of *the beſt of kings.*"

A letter, dated Aug. 23. written by a gentleman at Paris to his friend at Rotterdam, ſays, "We are ſorry to hear, that four of our captains (Monſ. de la C——, Viſc. de R——, Monſ. de T——, and Monſ. P. M——), after a moſt impartial inquiry, were condemned by a council of war to twenty-one years impriſonment; one captain broke (Monſ. le Chev. de S——) and degraded; and two others eſcaped an inquiry, who, it is reported, were equally culpable, or nearly ſo."

"*Paris, Sept.* 26. The fleet under the command of the Count d'Orvillieres returned [448.] to Breſt on the 18th."

"*Paris, Aug.* 26. M. de Sartine has ſent orders to all his Majeſty's conſuls at foreign ports, to collect ſeamen of every nation that can be procured, and bear their expences to the firſt port of the kingdom. One of the Italian maritime powers is to furniſh 6000. Sweden is alſo to afford ten ſhips of war, completely fitted out, at a ſtipulated ſum. With this aſſiſtance, we hope to preſerve our American alliance on the footing we deſire, as we ſhall be a full match for our enemy without calling for the aſſiſtance of Spain; which, however, there is no ſort of doubt of our receiving, ſhould we ſtand in need of it."

"*Paris, Sept.* 15. The following ſhips of war have lately ſailed ſeparately from the ſea-ports in France for the Eaſt Indies, viz. Le Lion, of 64 guns; Le Content, 64; L'Altier, 64; Le Hazard, 64; Le Protee, 64; L'Utile, 50; La Terpſichore,

Terpſichore, 40; La Folle, 30; and La Precieuſe, 26. The above veſſels have two regiments of troops on board, and cloathing for ſeveral hundred black troops, which are to be taken into the ſervice of France in India."

"*Paris, Sept.* 11. The 1ſt of this month, at ten in the evening, a fire broke out in the village of St Juſt in Champagne, which deſtroyed ſeventy-ſix houſes. A number of perſons periſhed in the flames, and many others were hurt. 329 of the unhappy inhabitants are now without ſhelter, without bread, without cloaths, all their harveſt of every kind, together with their cattle, ſheep, carriages, &c. having fallen a prey to the flames. The loſs is eſtimated at 645,942 livres, excluſive of the loſs ſuſtained by the lord of the manor, which is very conſiderable, all his farm-buildings, to the number of fifteen, together with the manor houſe, being deſtroyed. A young man, twenty-ſeven years of age, endeavouring to ſave his mother, whom he was not able to extricate from the flames, periſhed."

A declaration, aboliſhing the Rights of Aubigny [35. 441.], was regiſtered in parliament Aug. 4. viz.

"LOUIS, by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre: To all who ſhall ſee theſe preſent letters, greeting.

BEING deſirous of giving to the United States of North America a mark of our friendſhip, by agreeing with them to the exemption of the Rights of Aubigny between France and the aforeſaid States, we have thought proper to make known our intentions on that head. For theſe purpoſes, and others moving us thereto, by and with the advice of our council, having full power and royal authority, we have ſaid, declared, and ordained, and by theſe preſents, under our proper hand, ſay, declare, and ordain, our following will and pleaſure.

Art. I. The ſubjects and inhabitants of the ſaid United States, or any of them, ſhall not be reputed as Aubains in France, and conſequently are exempt from the Rights of Aubigny, or any other ſuch like rights, under what name ſoever; and may diſpoſe of, by will, donation, or otherwiſe, their goods and chattels, moveables and immoveables, in favour of any perſon to whom they ſhall think proper; and their inheritors, ſubjects of the aforeſaid United States, whether reſidents in France or not, may, by will, without obtaining letters of naturalization, and without having their right conteſted, or prevented, under the pretence of any provincial rights, town, or the claims of private perſons whatſoever. And the above inheritors, whether under any particular title, or whether by will, ſhall alſo be exempt from any claims or demands of that ſort, the local rights and taxes excepted.

Art. II. Our ſubjects to enjoy, on their ſide, throughout all the dominions of the aforeſaid States, an entire and perfect reciprocal freedom, as far as relates to the above ſtipulations contained in the preceding article.

Art. III. The contents of the aforeſaid articles not to extend to the eſtabliſhed laws of France againſt emigrations, or the laws that may be eſtabliſhed on that head, which are to remain in their full force and vigour.

Art. IV. The aforeſaid United States on their parts, or any of them, ſhall be at liberty to frame, upon the above head contained in the preceding article, whatever laws they may think fit and neceſſary.

Thus giving in command, to our well-beloved counſellors, or court of parliament at Paris, and all others our officers and juſtices to whom it may belong, that they cauſe theſe preſents to be read, publiſhed, and regiſtered, and the contents thereof kept, obſerved, and executed, according to the form and tenor thereof: Becauſe ſuch is our pleaſure.

In witneſs whereof we have ſet our ſeal to the above preſents.

Given at Verſailles this 26th day of July, in the year of grace 1778, and in the 5th year of our reign.

LOUIS."

ITALY.

"*Naples, Sept.* 15. The accounts of the plague in the Levant are ſtill very alarming; the guards have been doubled on the coaſts of this kingdom, and many other precautions are talked of, to prevent its coming into theſe kingdoms. All veſſels from the following places are abſolutely forbid to enter any of the ports of his Sicilian Majeſty's dominions, viz. from the Ottoman Levant, from the Venetian Levant and its iſlands, from Caſtelnuovo, Budua, Cattaro, Curzola, Raguſa, Dalmatia and its neighbourhood, and from the Venetian Iſtria.

At Radicofani in Tuſcany ſeveral ſhocks of an earthquake have been lately felt, and there is at this preſent time a very conſiderable eruption of lava from Mount Veſuvius, which has already deſtroyed ſome vineyards, and threatens many more." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Naples, Oct. 6.* The King has publiſhed an ordinance, by which he declares it to be his intention to obſerve the ſtricteſt neutrality with reſpect to the preſent circumſtances of affairs in Europe; and in conſequence has forbid his ſubjects from engaging on board the ſhips of any of the powers at war, fitting any ſhips for their ſervice, or furniſhing them with arms or ammunition; but permits the bringing into his ports, and ſelling, all prizes legally taken by either party."

England. [450.]

A royal proclamation was iſſued, of date Sept. 16. 1778, *for granting the diſtribution of prizes during the preſent hoſtilities*, ſimilar to the proclamations iſſued on the declarations of war againſt France [18. 334.] and Spain [24. 391.], with this difference, that by thoſe proclamations a bounty for taking or deſtroying war-ſhips or privateers of the enemy, was granted, viz. 5 l. for every man on board the capture at the beginning of the engagement, which is not mentioned in this proclamation. After condemnation, captures by privateers are to be the property of the captors; and the nett produce of captures by war-ſhips are to be divided into eight equal parts, and diſtributed thus:—To the captain or captains on board at the time of the capture, three eighths; the flag officer or officers, if any ſuch be on board, or directing and aſſiſting in the capture, to have one of theſe three eighths:—To the captains of marines and land-forces, ſea-lieutenants, and maſter, on board, equally, one eighth:—To the lieutenants and quartermaſters of marines, and lieutenants, enſigns, and quartermaſters of land-forces, ſecretaries of admirals or of commodores with captains under them, boatſwains, gunners, purſer, carpenter, maſter's mates, chirurgeon, pilot, and chaplain, on board, equally, one eighth:—To the midſhipmen, captains clerk, maſter ſailmaker, carpenter's mates, boatſwain's mates, gunner's mates, maſter at arms, corporals, yeomen of the ſheets, cockſwain, quartermaſters, quartermaſters mates, chirurgeon's mates, yeomen of the powder-room, ſerjeants of marines and land-forces, on board, equally, one eighth:—To the trumpeters, quarter-gunners, carpenter's crew, ſtewards, cook, armourer, ſteward's mate, cook's mate, gunſmith, cooper, ſwabber, ordinary trumpeter, barber, able ſeamen, ordinary ſeamen, and marines and other ſoldiers, and all other perſons doing duty and aſſiſting on board, equally, two eighths.——There are, beſides, directions for dividing the eighth among flag-officers, and the ſhares of captures by cutters, ſchooners, and other armed veſſels, commanded by lieutenants.

The diſtribution of prizes in the merchants ſervice is as follows. In letters of marque, where they pay wages, and trade as well as cruiſe, the crew receive one third of the nett profits of the prize, and the owners two; in privateers, which are fitted out ſolely for cruiſing, the outfit of the ſhip, and all expences, ſuch as advance-money, &c. are firſt deducted, then the crew and owners divide the reſt between them.

"*London, Sept.* 22. Every maritime town ſeems to vie with its neighbour in warlike preparations; but no place is more diſtinguiſhed than Liverpool, where, within theſe three months, no leſs than forty-five privateers, from ten to forty guns, have been fitted for ſea. Nor is it among the men alone this patriot warmth is found: The Britiſh fair have caught the flame: and numbers of ladies have taken ſhares; particularly the young Marchioneſs of Granby, who has purchaſed one half of a privateer lately fitted out at Liverpool, which is to mount ſixteen nine-pounders; and, in compliment to this lady, is called after her name. Beſides the diſburſement of her ſhare, ſhe has given the boatſwain and cockſwain elegant ſilver calls, and preſented every one of the crew with a gold-laced hat, and declared to them, that, for an encouragement, ſhe has given directions that her ſhare of prize-money ſhall be diſtributed among the men."

A court-martial was held, Aug. 26. off Falmouth, on Capt. Brereton, of the Duke, accuſed of drunkenneſs, and diſobedience of orders, or negligence. In proof of the former, it is ſaid, that at the time of the late engagement he was ſo much intoxicated, that he gave orders to fire into the Bienfaiſant, miſtaking her for one of the French fleet.

According

According to ſome accounts he is diſmiſſed the ſervice; according to other accounts, he is only diſmiſſed from his command. [387.]

Lieut. Albemarle Bertie writes thus to the ſecretary of the Admiralty, from on board the Fox, in Breſt harbour, Sept. 20.——"I am directed by Capt. Windſor to deſire you will inform their Lordſhips, that being ordered by Adm. Keppel to cruiſe in ſearch of the French fleet, on the 10th of September we perceived in the N. E. (it being thick, ſqually weather, and we at the ſame time in chace of a ſhip and a ſloop) a French frigate bearing down upon us; on which we ſhortened ſail, and engaged her for three hours and an half. Having loſt all our maſts, moſt of our guns diſabled, and the enemy being perfectly in a condition to continue the action, we were obliged to ſtrike to the Junon; who has brought us into Breſt.—The reaſon of my writing is, that Capt. Windſor has a muſket-ball in the right arm; one of the bones of which it has ſplintered; it was not till laſt night the ball could be extracted; at preſent there is no fear of his loſing his arm. Capt. Windſor is ſlightly wounded in four other places. The Junon is commanded by the Viſcount de Beaumont: ſhe fought on each ſide fourteen twelve-pounders, ſix ſix-pounders, and had 330 men. Capt. Windſor particularly deſires me to mention, that every attention and civility has been paid to himſelf and his officers, particularly by Monſ. de Beaumont, and Monſ. la Porté the intendant, at whoſe houſe he is at preſent lodged: the greateſt care has likewiſe been taken of the ſick and wounded.—The neareſt account I can give of the killed and wounded is, 11 killed, 3 dead of their wounds. Wounded, Capt. Windſor, Lieut. Wilſon, marines, recovering; 2 midſhipmen, 1 boatſwain, 27 ſeamen and marines. In all, 32 wounded and 14 killed."

Advice was received at the Admiralty, Oct. 15. that the Albion, of 74 guns, was taken by a ſquadron of C. d'Orvillieres's fleet, and ſent into Breſt.

The Duke of York packet-boat, Capt. Daſhwood, with the mail on board from Liſbon for England, was taken, Aug. 17. about 250 leagues S. W. of the Lizard, by the Courageux, a French privateer frigate, who had in company the Terpſichore and Reſſignol, and carried into Rochelle.

"*London, Oct.* 24. Accounts are juſt received at the poſt-office, that the Harriot packet boat, with the mail of September for New York, was attacked, and taken, on the 18th of September, in lat. 49. long. 22. by the Vengeance American privateer, carrying twenty ſix-pounders: one man was killed and five were wounded on board the Harriot. ——Intelligence is likewiſe received at the above office, that the Eagle packet-boat, from New York, was attacked and taken on the 21ſt of September, in lat. 51. 26. and long. 19. 27. by the ſame privateer. Col. Howard, a paſſenger, and one more, was killed on board the Eagle, and ſix men wounded.——The crews of the above packets were put on ſhore at Corunna, and the packet-boats were ſent to Newbury-port, in North America. The mails, with the letters, were thrown overboard."

On board theſe packets the following officers were killed or taken, viz. Col. Howard, of the 1ſt reg. guards, killed; Lt-Col. M'Donald, of the 71ſt; Lt-Col. Anſtruther, of the 62d; Lt-Col. Stevens, of the Coldſtream reg. guards; Gordon Forbes, major of the 7th reg.; G. Barclay, late major of the 35th reg.; Hon. Charles Cathcart, captain of the Athol highlanders; Second major of Lord Cathcart's legion; John Sloper, cornet of 17th reg. of light dragoons, taken. ——The captains and crews of theſe packets arrived at Falmouth, Oct. 26. in a Spaniſh brig hired for them by the Britiſh conſul at Corunna.

"*London, Sept.* 12. The poſtmaſters-general have ordered a handſome ſum to the captain and officers of the Grenville packet-boat, and 10l. to each of the common ſailors, for their gallant behaviour in an engagement for three hours with two American privateers at different times, and obliging them to ſheer off."

"*London, July* 15. The arrivals yeſterday may be conſidered as the greateſt known for many years paſt, the fleets having all arrived ſafe at the following places: At Briſtol, the Jamaica fleet; at Plymouth, the Leeward-iſland fleet; and in the Downs, the Liſbon and Oporto fleets, alſo the Streights fleet."—Accounts were received at London, Sept. 28. by the merchants trading to Senegal and Gambia, that nine of their ſhips were arrived off Scilly."

"*Admiralty-office, Sept.* 15. Adm. Young, who is arrived from the Lee-

ward iſlands, in his letter dated at Spithead the 12th inſtant, incloſes a liſt of ſhips which have been made prizes or deſtroyed by the ſhips on that ſtation ſince his former letter [449.];"—amounting to ſixteen: by the Seaford and Ariadne, four each; by the Portland, three; by the Beaver, Antigua, Aurora, and Yarmouth, one each; and by the Ariadne and Ceres, one. The whole number of American veſſels taken or deſtroyed by the ſhips on the Leeward-iſland ſtation during Adm. Young's command, amounted to 222; of which 17 were privateers or armed veſſels, and 205 were merchant-veſſels.

Adm. Young came in the Portland, which ſailed from the Leeward iſlands on the 29th of July, and arrived at Portſmouth on the 12th of September. His eighth of prizes is ſaid to amount to 40,000 l. Adm. Barrington took the command of the ſhips on that ſtation before Adm. Young ſailed.

Rear-Adm. Sir Peter Parker, commander in chief on the Jamaica ſtation, in a letter to the Admiralty, of June 21. tranſmitted a liſt of forty-three prizes taken by the ſhips under his command, from the 3d of March [386.] to the date of his letter; of which the Niger took 7, the Porcupine 6, the Æolus 5, the Glaſgow, Hornet, and Badger, 4 each, the Southampton, Hind, and Active, 2 each, the Stork, Loweſtoffe, Racehorſe, Winchelſea, and Briſtol, 1 each, the Niger and Southampton 1, and the Porcupine and Stork 1. All ſmall veſſels: the largeſt was only 200 tons, 20 men, and 2 guns; and one was only of 10 tons and 6 men.

London, Oct. 17. From the moſt exact liſt of prizes that could be made out, taken from the French ſince the commencement of hoſtilities, it appears, that in the courſe of the months of July, Auguſt, and September, our cruiſers have taken and brought into different ports no leſs than 176 prizes, three of which are Eaſt-Indiamen, and 72 ſhips from or belonging to the French ſugar-iſlands in America, laden with ſugar, cotton, coffee, &c. the produce of thoſe iſlands." The three Indiamen are, La Ferme, taken by the Alexander and Tartar privateers of Briſtol, and valued at 100,000 l.; the Modeſte, taken by the Porcupine war-ſloop, and valued at 300,000 l.; and La Gaſton, taken Sept. 29. by the Two Brothers and the Henry privateers of Liverpool, on board of which there was a French general, Nardierre, who valued the ſhip and cargo at 2,000,000 livres, but the captors valued them higher.

The purſers of the Duke of Kingſton, Capt. Maw, the Duke of Portland, Capt. Sutton, and the Seahorſe, Cap. Arthur, from Bengal, arrived at the India-houſe, Oct. 28. with the packets of the ſaid ſhips; and brought account, that the Stormont, Capt. Rogers, and the Royal Charlotte, Capt. Cotton, arrived all ſafe in the Downs the Tueſday preceding. Theſe five ſhips left St Helena the 21ſt of Auguſt, and ſailed together without convoy, not knowing that there were hoſtilities between Britain and France.

The Admirals Keppel, Harland, and Palliſer, arrived at Spithead, Oct. 28. with moſt part of the fleet which ſailed on the 22d of Auguſt. [448.]

Lord Howe, in the Eagle, Capt. Duncan, from New York, arrived at Portſmouth, Oct. 25. and ſet out ſoon after for London.

Gov. Johnſtone [535.], Col. Sherrard, and Col. Stephens, from New York, arrived at London on the 27th of October.

On Monday, Sept. 28. the King and Queen ſet out from Windſor caſtle, at one after noon, arrived at Wincheſter camp at half an hour paſt five, and alighted at Mr Penton's houſe. Soon after their arrival the mayor and corporation of Wincheſter waited firſt on the King, and then on the Queen, and preſented addreſſes; which were very graciouſly received. In that to the King they ſay, "Your royal preſence in this the once flouriſhing capital of your realm, calls to our remembrance thoſe remote times, when its citizens, warmed by the love of their country, and animated by the reſidence of their ſovereigns, ſtood foremoſt in the defence of the ſtate; and acquired, by repeated proofs of their loyalty, a grant of the firſt free charter which had ever been obtained by any ſubjects;—a pre-eminence which at once beſpoke the munificence of the prince who gave it, and the ſenſe which he entertained of the zeal and fidelity of the city which he rewarded with ſuch peculiar privileges. Great, however, and extenſive, as were the advantages which its inhabitants enjoyed over other ſubjects in the early periods of the Engliſh hiſtory, we, your Majeſty's loyal citizens, look up with gratitude to the Divine Providence, thankful for the ſuperior

bleſſings

bleſſings we derive from living in a more enlightened age, in the exerciſe of a more perfect religion, and in the poſſeſſion of ſuch juſt and wiſe laws as have ſecured to us, in common with all your people, thoſe liberties of which your Majeſty is the guardian." [520.]

On Tueſday, at nine o'clock, their Majeſty's went from Mr Penton's houſe, the King on horſeback, and the Queen in her chaiſe, to review the camp. After the review the King went into a tent prepared for his reception, where he afterwards dined; as did the Queen in another tent prepared for her.

On Wedneſday, at eight o'clock, their Majeſty's walked to the cathedral, where they were received by the dean and chapter; and after having examined the antiquities, architecture, &c. they proceeded to the college, where they were received by the warden, maſters, &c. and were conducted to the chapel, the library, the hall, the chamber, and to the ſchool; where the ſcholars being arranged, their Majeſties were addreſſed in a Latin ſpeech * by Mr Chamberlayne, ſenior ſcholar on the foundation, and in Engliſh [558.] by the Earl of Shafteſbury; of both which their Majeſties expreſſed their approbation.

A little before eleven their Majeſties ſet out from Mr Penton's, and arrived at the Biſhop's palace at Saliſbury before three. Here they were waited on, and addreſſed, by the Biſhop and clergy, and by the mayor and commonalty of the city of New Sarum; who attended them in viewing the cathedral.

Thence their Majeſties proceeded to Wilton-houſe, the ſeat of the Earl of Pembroke, where they arrived a quarter after four. Here they were waited upon, and addreſſed, by the mayor, &c. of the borough of Wilton.

On Thurſday morning their Majeſties left Lord Pembroke's houſe, and reviewed the camp, and then returned to Wilton-houſe.

On Friday, at half paſt nine o'clock, their Majeſties left Wilton-houſe, and went to Stonehenge, which they examined very attentively. They arrived at the Duke of Queenſberry's houſe at Ambreſbury at eleven o'clock; where they ſtaid a little more than an hour; and then proceeded on their return to Windſor, where they arrived at ſix in the evening.

In all theſe places their Majeſties ordered ſums of money to the poor, to ſervants, to debtors, &c. and every where they were attended by numerous aſſemblies of people of all ranks, who vied with each other in demonſtrations of loyalty and affection.

* "Regum antiquorum (Rex Auguſtiſſime) morem revocas, qui literatorum ſedalitiis intereſſe, oculiſque et aſpectu doctrinarum ſtudia comprobare, non indignum putabant amplitudine ſua. Et profecto, complures regios hoſpites, Henricos, Edwardos, Carolos, olim excepit vetus hoc inclytumque Muſarum domicilium: nullum qui bonas literas ie (Pater Illuſtriſſime) vel magis amaverit, vel auxerit, vel ornaverit. Quin et animum tuum propenſamque in literis voluntatem vel hoc abunde teſtari poſſit, quod vicina caſtra tot tantiſque procerum Britannicorum pro patria militantium præſidiis inſtructiſſima bellicis ſpectaculis te non penitus occupatam tenuere, quo minus ut togatam juventutem reſpiceres, et ex armorum ſtrepitu remiſſionem quandam literati hujus otii captares. Ut diu vivas et valeas, in utriuſque Minervæ perennem gloriam, tibi fauſta et felicia comprecantur omnia, voventque Wiccamici tui."

SCOTLAND. [389.]

"At a meeting of the provincial ſynod of Glenelg, on the 3d of July laſt, the ſynod, having taken into their moſt ſerious conſideration the alarming progreſs of Popery, of late, within their bounds; the arts and induſtry practiſed by the profeſſors of that religion to gain proſelytes; the diſmal ſituation into which, at different times, their audacious attempts brought this nation, to the almoſt utter ſubverſion of her happy conſtitution both in church and ſtate; together with the noble ſtand which our anceſtors made to ſtem the torrent of this ſuperſtitious inundation, by which this nation now enjoys her privileges, both civil and eccleſiaſtical; and particularly conſidering the tendency of a bill which there is reaſon to believe is intended to be ſoon brought into parliament in favour of the Roman-Catholics in Scotland [269.]; the ſynod reſolved to give this public teſtimony of their diſapprobation of ſaid bill ever paſſing into a law, eſpecially as far as it ſhall have a tendency to give additional ſpirit and boldneſs to the indefatigable aſſiduities and artifices of trafficking prieſts."

On Tueſday, Oct. 13. the ſynod of Glaſgow and Air appointed the ſecond Thurſday of December to be obſerved as a faſt within their bounds; one of the grounds of

which

which is thus expreſſed: "The Synod having conſidered the awful ſigns of divine diſpleaſure which are viſibly diſplayed at this time, particularly the encouragement given to and the growth of Popery, through the groſs ignorance, or criminal careleſſneſs, or ſtupid indifferency of many, whereby they become an eaſy prey to Popiſh emiſſaries, and are ſeduced into that deteſtable ſuperſtition, whoſe peculiar worſhip is idolatry, whoſe diſtinguiſhing doctrines and uſages are according to the fleſh, after the working of Satan, in all the deceivableneſs of unrighteouſneſs;—that cruel ſuperſtition, which has often been drunk with the blood of the ſaints;—that unjuſt ſuperſtition, which, the more it advances, the more powerfully it operates in pulling up the foundations of a Proteſtant ſtate, and in withdrawing all ſecurity from thoſe who differ from its profeſſors. The aſtoniſhing progreſs of this deteſtable, cruel, and unjuſt ſuperſtition, is ſo much the more alarming, as it appears not only in remote and uncultivated corners, but in the moſt populous and improved parts of the land" [513.] ——The Synod recommended the ſtudy of the Popiſh controverſy to all the miniſters within the province; they exhorted them to uſe all lawful means to prevent the growth of Popery; and appointed dutiful addreſſes to be preſented to the King, Lords, and Commons, and a letter to be written to the Lord Advocate, all on the ſubject of Popery.

The ſynod of Dumfries, met at Dumfries, Oct. 21. from a conviction that the aboliſhing the Scotch acts of parliament againſt Popery would be attended with very hurtful conſequences to the Proteſtant intereſt in this part of the kingdom, and that the proſpect of it excites a general alarm in their bounds, recommended it to thoſe of their number who are members of the commiſſion, to attend the November commiſſion, and to concur in ſuch meaſures as may prevent the repeal of the laws againſt Popery in Scotland. They likewiſe appointed their moderator to write a reſpectful letter to the Lord Advocate, and inform his Lordſhip of the ſentiments of the ſynod as to the danger of a toleration to the Roman-Catholics in Scotland, and to requeſt his friendly aſſiſtance to prevent a repeal of the Scotch acts of parliament againſt Popery. They alſo recommended it to the clergy within their bounds to preach often on the Popiſh controverſy, and to exert their beſt endeavours to prevent the growth of Popery in their reſpective charges.

The ſynods of Angus and Mearns, Galloway, Perth and Stirling, &c. have likewiſe publiſhed reſolutions on this ſubject. The ſynod of Angus and Mearns appointed a committee to correſpond with other ſynods on the ſubject, by whoſe advice they impowered their moderator to call a ſynod *pro re nata* by an advertiſement in the Edinburgh papers. The ſynod of Perth and Stirling appointed a committee for the ſame purpoſe.

P. S. The following reſolution of the ſynod of Lothian and Tweeddale, at their meeting Nov. 11. has appeared in the papers.——"Whereas an alarm has been ſpread, not only within the bounds of this ſynod, but through the whole country, of the danger to which our moſt important intereſts would be expoſed ſhould the laws againſt Popery be repealed; And whereas many apprehend, that, in conſequence of the late act of the 18th of Geo. III. repealing the penal ſtatute of the 11th and 12th of the reign of K. William, Popiſh biſhops and prieſts are thereby authoriſed to ſay maſs publicly, and to open ſchools for the education and boarding of youth, and to take every other method of diſſeminating their dangerous tenets in England; and, more particularly, that ſuch effects of this repeal may extend to thoſe who were of the order of Jeſuits, whoſe principles even Roman-Catholic ſtates have deemed pernicious;—while others are of opinion, that the above-mentioned repeal has no other effect, than to ſet aſide the ſevere penalties contained in the ſaid act of William III. and to grant to perſons profeſſing the Popiſh religion, certain civil privileges therein mentioned:—Amidſt theſe various ſentiments, the Synod, while they declare their firm adherence to the principles of liberty, and the rights of private judgement; that they have no intention to interfere with the legiſlature in matters of civil right, and do by no means wiſh that any perſon ſhould be deprived of his inheritance, or ſubjected to civil penalties for conſcience ſake; they, at the ſame time, expreſs their hopes, that if ſuch repeal ſhall be extended to this part of the united kingdom, the wiſdom and attention of the legiſlature will make effectual proviſion, under proper ſanctions, to prevent all the dangers that are apprehended from that repeal."

The

The Magiſtrates and Town-council of Edinburgh.

1 WALTER HAMILTON, Eſq; Lord Provoſt
2 JOHN WORDIE, banker,
3 WILLIAM GALLOWAY, merchant,
4 DONALD SMITH, banker,
5 JAMES DICKSON, bookſeller. } Bailies
6 JOHN GRIEVE, merchant, Dean of Guild
7 ALEXANDER MAXWELL, merchant, Treaſurer
8 John Dalrymple, merchant, Old Provoſt
9 James Hunter Blair, banker,
10 Thomas Cleghorn, merchant,
11 Gilbert Meaſon, merchant,
12 James Hotchkis, brewer, } Old Bailies
13 Charles Innes, merch. Old Dean of Guild
14 William Scott, merchant, Old Treaſurer, and College-Treaſurer
15 David Steuart, banker,
16 George Leſlie, merchant,
17 Charles Wallace, hoſier, } Merchant Counſellors
18 Thomas Simſon, peuterer,
19 George Home, baker, } Trades Counſellors
20 James Gibſon, ſurgeon,
21 Robert Clydſdale, watchmaker,
22 William Barclay, tailor,
23 James Cuninghame, ſen. baker,
24 William Cumming, ſhoemaker,
25 William Miller, waulker, } Ordinary Council-Deacons
26 JOHN BONNAR, painter, *Convener*,
27 David Stewart, ſkinner,
28 William Davidſon, junior, furrier,
29 William Davie, goldſmith,
30 Hugh Johnſton, maſon,
31 Thomas Williamſon, fleſher,
32 John Craig, weaver,
33 Robert Ged, bonnetmaker, } Extraordinary Council-Deacons

Thomas Cleghorn, Baron-Bailie of Canongate and Calton
James Hotchkis, Baron-Bailie of Portſburgh and Potter-row
Gilbert Meaſon, Admiral of Leith
David Steuart, Captain of Orange Colours

John Forreſt, merchant,
David M'Pherſon, merchant,
Charles Howiſon, wright,
William Jameſon, maſon,
John Bonnar, painter, } Guild Counſellors

Provoſts: William French, Eſq; of Glaſgow; William Young, Eſq; of Aberdeen; Hugh Maclean, Eſq; of Old Aberdeen; George Fachney, Eſq; of Perth; Henry Geekie, Eſq; of Dundee; John Clark, Eſq; of Dumfries; David Ferguſſon, Eſq; of Ayr; Alexander Brodie, Eſq; of Elgin; Robert Clarke, Eſq; of Linlithgow; Alexander Dirom, Eſq; of Banff.

Samuel Plumbe, Eſq; Lord Mayor, and William Kitchen and Henry Burnel, Eſqs, Sheriffs, of London.

[The reſt of the Preferments deferred.]

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 2. At Letterfury, Patrick Gordon, junior of Aberlour, Eſq; to Mrs Dougal, daughter of the late John Arrott of Faſſarty, Eſq; and relict of Capt. Dougal of the African trade.

20. At London, Edward Foley, Eſq; of Marybone, to Lady Anne Margaret Coventry, youngeſt daughter of the Earl of Coventry.

At Harrogate, John Milner, of Wakefield, Eſq; to Lady Rachel Bruce, daughter of the late Earl of Elgin.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 2. At Llewency, county of Denbigh, Ireland, Lady Mary Fitzmaurice, only daughter of the Earl of Inchiquin, and Counteſs of Orkney, and wife of the Hon. Thomas Fitzmaurice ſecond ſon of the late Earl of Shelburne, of a ſon and heir.

6. At Bannockburnhouſe, Mrs Paterſon-Rollo, of a daughter.

9. At London, Lady Paget, of a ſon.

14. At her houſe in Roſs-ſhire, Mrs Macleod of Geanies, of a daughter.

31. At London, the wife of Mr Beelham, a ſtone-maſon, of four children, two of whom died immediately, but the other two are likely to live.

DEATHS.

April. On his paſſage to the Eaſt Indies, John Stewart, Eſq; F. R. S. judge-advocate-general, and member of the council of trade, in Bengal.

Sept. 20. At Gibraltar, Lady Helen Duff, wife of Admiral Duff, and ſiſter of the Earl Fife.

29. At Livingſton Manſe, Mrs Mary Gloag, ſpouſe of Mr Robert Wiſhart, Miniſter at Livingſton.

Oct. 1. At Haddington, Mr Robert Whyt, late ſurgeon in Falkirk.

1. At Chartley in Staffordſhire, Waſhington Shirley, Earl Ferrers, Viſcount Tamworth, and Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Dying without iſſue, he is ſucceeded by his next brother Robert Shirley, Eſq;

2. Hon. Hugh Arbuthnot, youngeſt ſon of Viſcount Arbuthnot. He was unfortunately drowned croſſing the Southeſk, a little above Brechin.

3. At London, Matthew Robinſon, Eſq; aged 84, father of the celebrated Mrs Montague.

5. At Old Windſor, Lady Holland.

6. At Batterſea, Sir George Hay, judge of the high court of Admiralty, and member for Newcaſtle under Line.

7. At Edinburgh, Dr Martin Eccles, member of the royal college of phyſicians.

8. At Edinburgh, Capt. Robert Carre, of his Majeſty's navy.

8. At Uxbridge, aged 101, Peter Plympton, Eſq;

9. At Portſmouth, Lt-Col. Welſh.

9. At

9. At Forres, aged 70, Provoſt William Gordon.

11. At Auchterderran in Fife, Enſ. John Mitchell of Lord Seaforth's regiment.

12. At Edinburgh, the lady of Sir Archibald Hope, Bt.

14. At Burntiſland, in the 79th year of his age, and 51ſt of his miniſtry, Mr Robert Spears, miniſter of that borough.

15. At manſe of Biggar, Mr John Johnſtone, miniſter of that pariſh.

17. At Campbellton, James Cummine, Eſq; collector of exciſe.

17. At Llanerwiſſe in South Wales, Mr Rice Morgan, in the 103d year of his age. He retained the uſe of every faculty to nearly the moment of his exit.

20. At Gateſhead Low Fell, Margaret Fenwick, aged 111 years. She retained her faculties in an eminent degree to the laſt.

22. At his houſe in London, of a mortification in his leg, in the 80th year of his age, Charles Douglas, Duke of Queenſberry, and Earl and Viſcount of Drumlanrig, in Scotland, P. C. and Lord Juſtice-General in Scotland [25. 244.]. In 1707 his Grace was created Earl of Solway, in Scotland, and in 1708, Baron of Rippon and Marquis of Beverley in Yorkſhire, and Duke of Dover in Kent; which Engliſh titles were diſallowed by the Houſe of Lords in 1711, and voted illegal [37. 146.]. His Grace was born at Edinburgh in November 1698; and, in March 1720, he married Lady Catherine Hyde, ſecond daughter of Henry Earl of Rocheſter: by whom he had a daughter, Catherine, who died young; and two ſons, Henry Earl of Drumlanrig, born October 30. 1722, who died by an accident, in October 1754 [16. 500.], without iſſue, and Lord Charles, who was born July 17. 1726, and repreſented the county of Dumfries in parliament, but died in Oct. 1756, in the thirtieth year of his age, unmarried.—His Grace dying without iſſue, is ſucceeded in his title and an eſtate of 18,000 l. per ann. by the Earl of March.

24. At Aberdeen, William Duncan, aged 108.

26. At Elgin, in the 64th year of his age, and 36th of his miniſtry, Mr David Rintoull, one of the miniſters of Elgin.

27. At St Andrew's, Mrs Margaret Young, relict of Mr James Kemp, profeſſor of Greek in the univerſity of St Andrew's.

28. At his houſe in Perthſhire, Andrew Ranaldſon of Blairhall, Eſq;

Prices of grain at Haddington, Nov. 13. 1778.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	18s. 0d.	17s. 0d.	16s. 6d.
Bear,	14s. 0d.	13s. 0d.	12s. 6d.
Oats,	13s. 0d.	12s. 6d.	11s. 0d.
Peaſe,	10s. 0d.	9s. 0d.	8s. 0d.

Edinburgh, Nov. 20. Oat-meal, 10 d. 2 f. Bear-meal, 7 d. Peaſe-meal, 7 d.

Burials in the Grayfriars church-yard, Edinburgh, in October 1778.

Males 33 } 70. Increaſed 24.
Females 37 }

Age.			N°	Diseases.	N°
Under		2	20	Aged ——	9
Between	2 &	5	10	Aſthma ——	2
	5 &	10	4	Bowelhive ——	2
	10 &	20	5	Childbed	2
	20 &	30	4	Conſumption ——	12
	30 &	40	4	Cramp in the ſtomach	1
	40 &	50	3	Fever ——	8
	50 &	60	7	Inflammation ——	1
	60 &	70	4	Meaſles	3
	70 &	80	5	Small pox ——	21
	80 &	90	3	Stillborn ——	3
	90 &	100	1	Teething ——	6

PRICES of STOCKS.

	Oct. 14. 1778.	Oct. 29. 1778.
Bank Stock,	ſhut	113
India ditto,	—	—
South Sea ditto,	ſhut	—
Ditto Old Ann.	ſhut	—
Ditto New Ann.	—	64 3 4ths
3 per cent. Bk. red.	65 1 half	65 3 4ths
3 per cent. Conſ.	66 1 8th	66
Ditto 1726,	—	—
Ditto 1751,	—	63 1 half
India Ann.	—	—
3 1 half per cent. 1758,	66 1 4th	—
4 per cent. Conſ. 1762,	65 3 4ths	—
4 per cent. 1777,	ſhut	82 7 8ths
India Bonds,	30 a 31 s.	37 Prem.
Navy and Vict. Bills	5 1 half diſc.	5
Long Annuities,	19 1 half	19 1 4th
Short ditto, 1777,	ſhut	—
Scrip.—		—
Omnium.—		—
Annuities, 1778,	13 3 4ths	13
Lot. Tickets,	15 l. 7 s. 6 d.	15 l. 5 s.